

JPRS-SSA-86-030

11 March 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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11 March 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE CENSUS BEGINS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The census for Compulsory Military Service for the year 1986 began today throughout the country and will continue until 2 March.

The census drive now in progress covers all Mozambican youths of both sexes who were born in 1969, regardless of the day or month, according to a communique issued by the General Staff of the FAM/FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces--People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], which was released several days ago.

According to that document, all citizens covered in this fashion must, during the census as such, carry their identity cards, the letter of the president, or a statement issued by the political structures in the particular residential district, six passport-sized photos, as well as the literary skills certificate.

In the city of Maputo, ten stations were set up throughout all of the urban districts and in the towns of Catembe and Inhaca.

A drive is under way in various parts of the country to make sure that young people covered by this survey will report for registration. In the city of Maputo, this work is being done by the residential sections chiefs and by the officials in charge of the political structures in the boroughs.

Talking to David Mambo Junior, the assistant chief of census station 1, which operates at the seat of Urban District 1, in Polana-Cimento, we learned that nobody appeared to report for the census as of the end of yesterday morning.

Our source called on all parents and education officials to mobilize their children to register for Compulsory Military Service and not to wait for the very last days of this program so as to avoid confusion and especially to avoid having to wait in long lines.

As happened during earlier drives (plus the fact that many young people are still recovering from the New Year's festivities), work on the first day of the year showed a rather poor attendance at the census stations, although it is hoped that the number of registrants will increase over the next several days.

As our reporter learned from some of the officials at the census stations in the city of Maputo, this situation is due to the rather poor mobilization work done among young people covered by this provision as well as the lack of information as to the premises and facilities that were created for this purpose.

SOFALA HEAD PRAISES FARM OUTPUT SUCCESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] "The principle of relying on one's own resources when it comes to the production of consumer goods and export articles as well as the creation of community prosperity is being gradually assimilated by the people of Sofala (as an immediate result of the implementation of the war economy which is expressed by the good and efficient utilization of the human and economic resources within our reach)," said Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, Sofala Province leader, giving as examples the districts of Chemba, Marromeu, and Caia which, in spite of the destabilizing operations of armed bandits and the Zambeze River floods, attained considerable farm output indexes.

In analyzing the way in which the people of Sofala took up the fight against hunger during 1985, Marcelino dos Santos began by placing this fight within the general strategy of the struggle against armed banditry because, according to him, it was no accident that the general offensive now in progress through the land was launched on various fronts, specifically on the political and economic fronts.

"This is why we must hail and encourage the work done in the districts of Chemba, Marromeu and Caia which, in spite of the above-mentioned difficulties, attained noteworthy levels in the fight against hunger," the Sofala Province leader added.

Still looking at the agricultural sector, kudos were also given to the Office of Green Areas of the city of Beira which, through its domestic and foreign cadres, did a big job in supporting the population in the introduction and improvement of new farming techniques and the production of food, above all rice and various vegetables.

Also Produce for Export

In his analysis, Marcelino dos Santos referred to the current economic situation, both in the province and throughout the country, which is characterized essentially by the shortage of cadres, tractors, and tools for farm work, other articles and consumer goods, as a result of Portuguese colonialism which he considered to be the most underdeveloped in the world. "However, as a result of the implementation of the war economy, a process which is already taking root in this province, we managed to meet certain needs of the province, without the direct support of the central government agencies," said the Sofala leader.

As an example, Marcelino dos Santos mentioned the reorganization of the urban transportation sector in the city of Beira. The province should be credited with the success achieved there, according to him, although it did get aid in the form of \$250,000 from the central government, while the loan will be repaid by the province through the export of products, especially piri-piri. In this respect, the official urged the population of Sofala to step up the cultivation of this product and other products which can earn the foreign exchange which the province needs so badly.

Bring Administrative Action to Bear

To be effective, the fight against hunger and poverty necessarily calls for the constant improvement of the organizational level, where there is no room for incompetent persons, where carelessness and neglect must be severely punished and where mistakes must be corrected. "We must above all do a profound and correct political job while at the same time making sure that administrative action will be fully brought to bear," Marcelino dos Santos emphasized.

In response to a question from a journalist as to whether the measures currently taken against the blackmarketeers in Beira are not too soft, the Sofala leader said that the black market is a cancer of society which is why it must be fought energetically. "The proliferation of the black market clearly shows the poor political awareness of the citizen because it is he who ferments and sustains the blackmarketeer as he buys his products."

"When you spot a blackmarketeer, you have to grab him and turn him over to the police. If you think that the police are acting in connivance with him, then you should take him directly to the palace so that I may take charge. If you do that, you can be sure that blackmarketeering will be reduced or may even disappear from our midst," he added.

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CSO: 3442/114

IMPROVED MILITARY SITUATION SEEN FOR INHAMBANE PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The political-military situation in the province of Inhambane improved significantly in 1985 as a result of the military operations carried out by the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM [People Attached to the U.S. Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique].

A report on the main operations carried out in 1985, submitted to the government on December 27, shows that between January and today, National Highway Number 1 can be used in its entire length in the province. The document however says that the activities of the armed bandits are still making themselves felt in the form of new aggression tactics in the province, with particular emphasis on the districts of Inharrime, Homoine and Morrumbene. The bandits are using knives, steel bars, bayonets, and other objects in their attempts to kill defenseless people. The report, on the other hand, mentions the efforts made to get the population groups, which have been displaced or which were liberated from the yoke of the armed bandits, to settle back down again. As of now, the province has about 100 resettlement villages or centers where the people can organize their lives. In addition, 44 primary and 5 secondary schools were rebuilt last year. Two first-aid stations and 4 maternity facilities were also restored and 39 commercial establishments were reopened.

In the field of agriculture the document emphasizes that the 1984-1985 agricultural season showed improvements although there are still some problems that persist, such as the shortage of sunflower seeds, wax beans, cotton, and peanuts. The lack of rainfall caused the loss of more than 200 hectares of corn and kidney beans.

Production Improvements

The Inhambane provincial government, meeting for its fifth regular session, concluded that it is necessary to redouble efforts to make maximum use of the rain that has fallen lately.

Prospects for the current agricultural season are not exactly encouraging. According to the report, the supply of work tools has been improved but there is a shortage of wax beans, string beans, and peanut seeds.

The Inhambane government took some steps to cope with problems raised by those present. Thus, the soap factory and the cashew nut processing plant will have to guarantee the supply of manure to green areas and to enterprises that operate plantations. The manure can also be sold to individual farmers but on the basis of a previously approved plan.

The government charged the provincial agriculture directorate to select growers in the green areas with a view to sending them to Maputo and Gaza this year for an exchange of work experiences. The dispatch of these persons is part of the regional agreement signed between the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo and of course the capitol city.

The cotton enterprise was charged with supplying animals for the purpose of raising them in the green areas during the fifth session of the Inhambane government. The government also considered it important to make sure that this enterprise would continue to give priority to the production of foodstuffs as part of an effort to do away with starvation; it must also produce cotton.

Jose Pascoal Zandamela, Inhambane province governor, urged the enterprise to pick Funhalouro as the major cotton production center, given the conditions prevailing in this part of the northern half of the province.

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CSO: 3442/112

SCHOOL TO GRADUATE FIRST AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS IN MAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The "Road of Victory" production school, located in Machava, in the city of Maputo, will graduate the first group of 50 young agriculture, mechanics and carpentry workers next May. On the other hand, this vocational training establishment will open a primary school this year to educate workers at this center as well as children from the area who for various reasons cannot register in other establishments. This information was obtained several years ago by our reporter during the ceremony marking the inauguration of that production school.

The school, which was founded in September 1984, is sponsored by a Danish non-government organization called ADPP (Development Aid of the People for the People), training youngsters of both sexes in the special fields of agriculture, mechanics, carpentry, tailoring, civil engineering construction, and the bakery industry.

As our reporter was able to learn on the spot, the "On the Road of Victory Production School" is presently being attended by 250 students of whom 50 are on campus; they are instructed by 15 teachers, including 10 Mozambicans, with the rest being Danish.

According to school director Anita Castella, during a ceremony marking the official inauguration of that vocational training establishment, the students will, at the end of the course, have academic training equivalent to the 7th grade.

On this occasion, the official stressed the strong will and determination of all students to learn; this is expressed by their total devotion to their work, combining theory and practice.

"Here, the students have an opportunity to move from theory to practice by repairing tractors, motor pumps and other equipment of the production co-operatives and enterprises who ask us for help," she said.

She added that, in addition to the jobs being done for the enterprises and cooperatives, the student also produced other types of equipment for the school, including especially briefcases, clothing, and agricultural products as well as bread; these items are also used to supply the production units in the area.

Contacting a source in the management of this vocational training center in the country's capitol, our reporter was informed that about 200 students come from the area of Machava, the place where the school is located, while the remaining 50 come from the district of Matutuine, in the province of Maputo.

Talking about the criteria used in selecting students for the school, our source explained that the records are sent in by the party organizations and the democratic mass organizations at the level of the capitol.

The assignment of youngsters to this vocational training center is intended mainly to solve the job shortage problem for persons who have lost their registration in the other schools for various reasons.

But the "On the Road to Victory" production school is concerned not only with finding jobs for the youngsters through their vocational training; it also wants to guarantee jobs for the people at large. The school presently has 230 workers who for the most part come from the residential sections of the capitol and it is hoped that this number will increase as the center grows.

It must be pointed out that, prior to its move to Machava, the "On the Road to Victory" production school was operating in the district of Matutuine where it had to abandon its installations and production activities due to the enemy situation.

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CSO: 3442/112

NEW ELECTRICITY PRICES ANNOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Electric power rates will be put into effect starting this month on the basis of a cabinet resolution disclosed in Maputo. The new rate schedule is aimed not only at bringing rates up to date, since some of those rates are almost 20 years old, but also to replace the various complex and obsolete systems, which until now have been implemented in various parts of the country with a simple rate structure. The rates to be charged will apply to all low-voltage, and high-voltage customers served both by the Electric Power Company of Mozambique and by SHER (Revue Hydroelectric Company).

The new rate schedule is intended not only to update the rates which in some cases are more than 20 years old, but also to simplify the counting process which has been used until now and which has proved to be useless because it is outdated.

The new rate system is made up essentially of two factors which are the power rate and the energy rate. The power rate is variable in accordance with the installed meter, on a low-voltage basis, or, if the meter is not appropriate, the rate is calculated in accordance with the average monthly consumption which should correspond to the figure shown on the correct meter. As for medium-voltage and high-voltage current, the power rate is applied in accordance with the specific figure agreed upon or the maximum figure recorded, if it is higher.

The energy rate has a fixed value for each schedule.

The new rates will take effect for electric power consumed as of January 1986 but, since collection will come thereafter, the consumers will find a change only in the bills that they have to pay in March or April.

In the case of Maputo, the electric power bills for January will show up for payment only in June because the collections are behind schedule in this city since the computer that handled the billing is out of action.

Although the new rates do signify a reduction in some parts of the country that are served by the Electric Power Company of Mozambique, they do in general terms signify a kind of aggravation especially in Maputo, Manica, and Sofala, where the rates until now have been among the lowest. On the other hand, the biggest consumers will be those who will be most penalized.

For example, in Maputo, domestic consumers, who pay 300.00 meticals for electric power, will now have to pay about 400.00 meticals for the same consumption value but those who now pay 1,000 meticals will be billed for about 2,500 meticals.

But it was not only the prices that were changed. The same thing happened to the rate structure as such.

The structure now approved is simpler and is based on a restrictive philosophy, penalizing waste and excessive utilization.

Basically, there are two reasons leading to the introduction of the new electric power rate schedule. On the one hand, there is the need to simplify an extremely and already obsolete rate structure and, on the other hand, it is necessary to update the rates in order thus to contribute to the balancing of the nation's electric power industry which is extremely sensitive to the constant increase in the cost on the foreign market.

Indeed, any investment has to be made practically by resorting to the importing of equipment to the extent of 100 percent and a large part of the electric power supplied by the Electric Power Company of Mozambique is imported.

The continuous rise in fuel costs, in the cost of imported electric power, and the maintenance of the systems, combined with the high investments already made and yet to be made in the basic infrastructure for the country's electrification, has already caused trouble in the operations of this sector which is so vital to the country's economy.

The introduction of a new rate system will make it possible in a more harmonious fashion to guarantee the operation of the currently existing electric power systems and to continue the work of electrifying the country.

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CSO: 3442/114

NIASSA PROVINCE LEADER PROMISES MORE SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The family farm sector in the province of Niassa will get more attention this year from local party and government agencies, according to a recommendation several days ago by provincial leader, Mariano Matsinha. As the leader explained, this measure springs from the urgent need of increasing the food output, on the basis of the lessons learned in the family sector which has on countless occasions proved its capacity in the area of agricultural production at low cost and with meagre resources.

Mario Matsinha, who spoke at a New Year's reception given by him for provincial party and government cadres, also stressed the need for consolidating the experience of each family in terms of producing on a minimum area of 2 hectares.

"This social area, a state enterprise, some cooperatives and private establishments selected on the basis of demonstrated organizational initiatives and capacity as well as the existing potential will have to be enabled to concentrate available resources so long as we continue to face difficulties," said leader Matsinha.

The leader is a member of the FRELIMO Party leadership and said that the year 1986 must be the year during which, as a result of better coordination of all activities, the encirclement of the armed bandits will become even tighter and their liquidation will draw even nearer.

"The wartime conditions, under which..." [passage missing in original] "...our operations must be more wide-ranging particularly in areas most hard-hit by armed banditry in Niassa."

"The successive defeats which we have been inflicting upon the armed bandits, accompanied by the reorganization-oriented activities of the people, have been a positive feature of the year which has just ended," said Mariano Matsinha. He added that this situation must be strengthened by creating the premises that are indispensable for holding general elections for this year.

Matsinha said in this connection that, as in the case of the first general elections held in the country, "we must be able to transform the next elections into a tremendous mass movement which will strengthen the political-state power establishment."

He added that, in areas particularly hard-hit by armed banditry in Niassa, "the elections must be held but not specifically today." He made it clear that these elections had been scheduled ever since the Mozambican people decided to take up arms to liberate themselves and to build their own future.

"We have been growing and maturing in the struggle which the enemy has forced upon us," the Niassa leader emphasized and he added that, because of this, "we are sure that the best sons of the Mozambican people will once again be elected deputies to the assemblies at the various levels."

He thought that the rich fighting traditions of the people of Niassa, which have been demonstrated since the national liberation war and which made this province one of the first liberated zones, thus starting the formation of the Mozambican nation, "make us sure that we will once again emerge victorious."

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CSO: 3442/114

INHAMBANE CREATES SMALL PROJECTS COORDINATION OFFICE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] During its fifth regular meeting held on 27 and 28 December, the Inhambane government decided to create an office for coordinating and providing dynamic impetus for small projects in the province.

This marked the end of the small group that coordinated all of the work connected with small projects.

The creation of that office will provide impetus for this sector which is so important in the struggle against hunger and which responds to the concerns expressed during the debates on the situation of the small projects.

It was found that the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities, which was responsible for the coordination of some projects, did not even have enough personnel to do this job properly.

Some projects, mostly agricultural, had no leadership and that made it difficult to develop them.

The fifth regular meeting of the Inhambane government prepared the way for the next session of the Provincial Assembly, it studied ways of implementing the decisions of the People's Assembly, and it approved the general outlines of the government's plan for this year.

In his closing remarks, Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela stressed the need for getting everybody involved in the production of consumer goods and export articles.

"We must step up the production of cereal crops, beans, root crops, vegetables, oil crops, and other crops for consumption for export," he said.

The Governor added that all of us must be familiar with the agricultural calendar and farming techniques; this will enable us to increase the quantity and improve the quality of products so as to eliminate the blackmarketeers.

Pascual Zandamela also recalled the essence of the political and organizational offensive, stressing the need for greater labor discipline and respect on the part of the people.

He said that leaders at the various echelons must promote meetings with the workers and population in the form of activity reports.

Moments before closing, there was a reading of a government resolution which awarded diplomas honoring services, leaders, and workers who distinguished themselves in their work in 1985.

GRAPHITE PROSPECTING TO BEGIN IN CABO DELGADO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Prospecting for graphite, with the cooperation of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, is scheduled to start this year in Cabo Delgado, in the regions of Ancuabe and Mazeze, south of the Lurio River.

Josephat Dimake, the official in charge of the Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, who supplied this information to our newspaper, said that these activities, which will be started this year, are the result of various efforts aimed at the identification and investigation of graphite deposits in these areas which had been carried out by Bulgarian and Yugoslav cooperants with Mozambican technicians over the past 2 years.

The results of the initial survey point to the existence of a large source of graphite in already identified regions, although the existing potential has not yet been estimated. There is also information to the effect that other countries, whose identities have not been disclosed, are likewise interested.

According to Josephat Dimake, the results attained so far point to the possibility that parallel operations may be carried out, especially in terms of surveying and prospecting, while mining may take place on a small scale in some areas. All of these activities may be preceded by the establishment of mixed enterprises between Mozambique and Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Other Discoveries

During the in-house activities which are only a part of the program of the Delegation of the Ministry of Mining Resources in Cabo Delgado, concerning the search for existing minerals, deposits of asbestos, kaolin, beryl, garnets, copper and chrome have been discovered.

There are many deposits of copper and chrome especially in the southern part of the province; this will force the Delegation to intensify its survey activities.

According to the few results already obtained, there is every reason to believe that there should be reasonable reserves of these two minerals.

"We have to do persistent work in this province because we believe that it contains a vast potential of mineral resources for the country," the official said.

BRIEFS

PUNGOE-METOCHIRA CANAL--Work on the construction of a canal to link the Pungoe River to the Metochira agricultural-livestock enterprise, in the district of Nhamatanda, over a distance calculated at about 15 kilometers, will be started this year. According to the Sofala provincial leader, this canal will permit the production, during the second phase, of wheat and corn by the Metochira enterprise. This production unit is essentially geared to the production of cotton, but it also grows corn and mapira, especially to feed its own workers. These crops are normally grown during the first part of the season. [Text]
[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 3]

N'GAUMA HAS NEW PARTY SECRETARIAT--The district committee of the FRELIMO and its respective secretariat in N'Gauma were elected on 29 November, according to news coming from that part of the province of Niassa. The election of these party organs mark the end of the special party conference at the district level, held under the guidance of a team from the provincial committee of the FRELIMO Party. The team was headed by Luis Benjamin Lingundo, head of the provincial committee's department for organization of the FRELIMO Party. With respect to this, it was announced from Lago that the first party conference at the local level was held in that district seat, that is Metangula, which was devoted to a report on the activities carried out since the creation of the local committee of the FRELIMO Party. At this conference, which was chaired by Marcos Buanamussa, first secretary of the district committee of the FRELIMO Party in Lago, the participants elected the new party committee at the level of the town of Metangula and its respective secretariat. They also approved that organ's plan for next year and they studied the charter and the program of the party and the speech of Samora Machel on the "Call of the Fatherland." [Text]
[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jan 86 p 3]

5058

CSO: 3442/114

VICE PRESIDENT CONDEMNS PROLIFERATION OF MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The proliferation of Muslim organisations, which has created serious problems for the Government and brought discredit to Islam, has been condemned by the Second Vice President, Mr. A. B. Kamara.

The vice president, who was responding to a congratulatory speech on his appointment by the Supreme Islamic Council of Sierra Leone, urged Muslims to form a single central body similar to the United Christian Council (U.C.C.).

He believed that the mushrooming of various Muslim bodies in a small country like Sierra Leone has created an impression that many of our Muslim leaders are more interested in enriching themselves with foreign aid rather than in promoting the development of Islam.

Describing himself as a practising Muslim, the Second Vice President called on Muslims in this country "to set their house in order".

He warned that the new administration of President Joseph Saidu Momoh is determined to instil discipline and pride in every facet of our national life and that government would promptly check any selfish acts which could tarnish the country's good image.

The Vice President therefore appealed to the Supreme Islamic Council, in view of its impressive record of achievements, to exert its supreme authority to bring all Muslim organisations in the country under our umbrella.

In an address earlier, the head of the Council's administration and public relations, Mr. U. N. S. Jah, catalogued their achievements since inception fourteen years ago during which he said, they had established two secondary and fourteen primary schools as well as two Arabic Colleges in Freetown and Magburaka respectively, under the banner of the Sierra Leone Muslim Brotherhood and the Ansarul Islamic Mission, which are both affiliated to the Supreme Islamic Council.

He mentioned the various international Islamic conferences and seminars due to be held in Freetown and spoke of plans by the Council to embark on a major development programme soon which would entail the construction in Freetown of a modern hospital complex, a library, a mosque, a conference centre and an administrative secretariat.

CSO: 3400/1164

WESTERN, ARAB NATIONS PLEDGE TO CONTINUE AID

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 2 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] The inauguration of President J. S. Momoh has brought with it a new assurance of continued aid for Sierra Leone from a number of colonies.

The French Minister of Cooperation and Development, Mr. Christian Nucci, told President Momoh yesterday that his country is to step up its assistance to Sierra Leone.

Mr. Nucci who had earlier signed a food aid agreement for 3,000 tons of wheat, disclosed that France has also donated to this country, 1,500 tons of maize purchased from the Ivory Coast.

He said that President Mitterand is desirous of participating more actively in assistance to Sierra Leone's development efforts and said that these are moves to revive the Sierra Leone-Franco joint committee.

The visiting Minister suggested that this committee should meet in June, either in Freetown or Paris, to work out areas of cooperation in agriculture, energy and other possible areas.

France, he said, would act as a catalyst and help to get bidders for the Bumbuna hydro-electric project, because of the diverse and immense benefits that could accrue to this country.

Referring to a request by President Momoh for assistance in the provision of spare parts and chemicals for Degremont schemes in this country, the Minister promised to take up the matter with the authorities concerned.

Also at State House to say goodbye during the week was the crew of the French helicopter put at the disposal of the Sierra Leone government by France, to ferry distinguished delegates to the inauguration ceremonies.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has provided ten million Deutsch Marks as commodity aid to Sierra Leone.

This was disclosed to President Momoh when the West German delegation led by the Deputy Minister of Cooperation, Dr. Volkmar Keehler called at State House on Monday to pay his respects.

He said that the community aid was in appreciation of the peaceful transition which had taken place in Sierra Leone, and to help the new administration in its economic recovery efforts.

On Tuesday, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Butros Ghali, disclosed at a press conference that his country is sending seven agriculturists next week, to help Sierra Leone in its agricultural development programmes.

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Mansouri, disclosed in Freetown before leaving on Sunday night, that a joint Iran-Sierra Leone committee has been set up to formulate joint policies on agriculture, technical cooperation and education.

CSO: 3400/1163

HUNGARIAN BUSINESSMEN OFFER BARTER TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Freetown WE YONE in English 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Top officials of two leading industrial companies in Hungary, who are in Sierra Leone, yesterday held talks with President Momoh at State House.

Dr. Janos Kozma, General Director of the Enterprise for Trade and Industry, with textile products and other goods, and Dr. Hauck Istvan of SKALA COOP told the President that they desired to cooperate and assist the government in its bid towards a new economic era for Sierra Leone.

Highly impressed by the tremendous popularity which the President enjoys, the two executives outlined several benefits that could accrue to this country if the basis of their participation in commercial and industrial endeavours, are approved.

They spoke of employment opportunities, the manufacturing of agricultural products and the importation of essential goods through barter trade.

President Momoh described the proposals made by the business executives as encouraging and said that they would be studied by the relevant authorities.

He assured them that there would be no delay on our side, in considering these proposals.

CSO: 3400/1163

COMMITTEE FORMED TO ESTABLISH ELECTION CODE OF CONDUCT

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] A seven-man committee headed by Dr. Abdulai Conteh has been set up to draw up a code of conduct for campaigns during the forthcoming general elections.

Forty eight-year old Dr. Conteh is currently member of parliament for Kambia West. In the 1982 general elections, Dr. Conteh was victim of election violence that reigned supreme.

The decision to set up this committee was arrived at in a one-day meeting of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress, the only recognised party in the country.

Speaking after the committee meeting, the minister of state party affairs, Mr. E. T. Kamara disclosed that the Central Committee was thoroughly briefed about government's intention to hold general elections in May this year by the Secretary General and Leader of the APC, Major-General Jose Saidu Momoh.

Mr. Kamara also said that four committees have respectively been set up already to reorganise the party, ensure an overall organisation at district level of the APC women's wing and the National Youth League.

CSO: 3400/1163

FOOD SELLERS, TRANSPORTERS BOYCOTT TO PROTEST NEW FIXED RATES

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The boycott by food sellers in protest against the recent price reductions of local food items by the Nongowa chiefdom administration has resulted in untold hardship on the Kenema citizenry.

Every morning worried housewives return home from the deserted markets with empty baskets as essential commodities like oil, green vegetables, groundnuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, plantains, cassava and a list of others had disappeared from the market.

All that are available for sale are things like onions, tomatoes or maggi cubes, whose prices were not reduced by the authorities.

But the chiefdom authorities have not gone to sleep over the matter. With the help of the police and the public, a large scale campaign has been launched against the traders.

Consequently, more than a dozen food sellers suffered heavy fines imposed by the local court-fines ranging from Le200.00 to Le600.00-on violators of the new price regulation.

In one instance, a couple, one Isatu and her husband, Alusine Kamara were both fined a total sum of Le600 for selling groundnuts in their house, which the authorities referred to as "defiance of the order".

In another instance, the wife of a tribal authority was fined Le400.00 for selling a pint of kerosine at Le2 as against the official price.

But sadly enough, inspite of these heavy fines, the situation does not seem to be improving.

Every morning hungry school pupils barely step their toes on school ground only to sneak back home to assist their parents in the search of food.

Other families could not but fall back on their gardens, digging her and there for potatoes or cassava just to survive the day.

The scale of government rice by cup in the town by sub-agents appointed by B. S. Massaquoi has not helped the situation either.

The method of distribution has been widely criticised as not only hopelessly disorganised but largely discriminating, thereby adding more tension to the already alarming food crisis in the town.

As if to worsen the situation, transport owners, in the absence of fuel, had joined the boycott by withdrawing most of their vehicles from the roads.

One particular route most affected is the Bo-Kenema road where drivers had refused to accept the Le96 fare per passenger.

Indeed, the unavailability of transportation to bring in more food and the sellers' reluctance to sell their existing stock have combined to cause unbearable hardship to Kenema citizens over the past two weeks.

CSO: 3400/1164

PRESIDENT MOMOH APPOINTS NEW JUDGES

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 27 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Long-striving Principal Magistrate, Mr. S. A. Ademosu has been promoted a Judge of the High Court. He was among three judges who took the oath of office before President Momoh at State House last Thursday.

The others were Justice Sydney Warne who has been promoted a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice D. T. William who has been elevated from the High court to Judge of the Appeals court. Chief Justice S. M. F. Kutubi who presented them to the Head of State, said they were all eminently qualified for their new offices.

President Momoh, in congratulating the three judges, expressed optimism that they would discharge their sacred duties and responsibilities according to the oath they had taken.

Justice Ademosu first served in Freetown before being transferred to Bo as Principal Magistrate.

He was later transferred to Kenema where he held the post creditably before being brought down last year to head the Freetown Magistrate's Court No. 1.

CSO: 3400/1163

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

NTC REVIVAL, SPANISH AID--Government is determined to revive the National Trading Company, so that it can provide basic commodities in large quantities and [word indistinct] assure that prices are effectively controlled. The President, Major-General Dr. J. S. Momoh told a visiting Spanish delegation at State House on Monday that his government has been working earnestly on plans to re-establish the NTC. He was holding discussions with the Spanish Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr. Manuel de Luna, who called on him at State House. The ambassador told the President that his government is desirous of assisting Sierra Leone in various development programmes, particularly the Bumbura hydro-electric project. The Spanish government is also interested in the development of the agricultural sector with emphasis on the poultry industry. President Momoh said he was gratified with Spain's desire to identify with our development aspirators. [Text] [Freetown WE YONE in English 6 Feb 86 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1164

REGIONAL COUNCILS SEEN AS THREAT TO WHITE SELF-DETERMINATION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 85 p 8

[Article reprinted from Afrikanervolkswag circular: "Regional Services Councils: Dagger Blow for White Self-Determination"; words enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface in box]

[Text] /Regional services councils are mixed local government. White communities are placed under mixed management.

-Regional services councils are socialism. Artificial redistribution of wealth.

-Regional services councils harm democracy. Appointed councils and office holders replace elected councils.

-Regional services councils put pressure on group areas. Mixed control may throw open white services and facilities.

-Regional services councils threaten individual local government. Competence is taken away and given to mixed appointed councils.

-The idea of a homeland of their own for the Afrikaner and the White is thwarted./

When the Constitution of 1983 was put into effect, it was clear that the white provincial councils were obsolete. No equivalent councils existed for Indians and Coloreds. Neither would it be helpful to create further provincial councils in the same provinces for Indians and Coloreds or to mark out new provinces for these two groups.

The writing was on the wall for white provincial councils with the opening of Parliament on 25 January 1985, when it appeared that the Blacks had come to the white area to stay, that they were deemed equal with other groups and that they were to be taken into the government up to the highest level.

The dissolution of provincial councils was announced not long afterward, and the prospect of a new, appointed second-level of government was held out. The new system will be mixed and the administrator may be either a white or nonwhite person.

The mixed composition of the first-level of government must also, that is to say, be imposed on all lower levels of government, down to the third, or local, level. Separate local authorities for Whites, Indians, Coloreds and Blacks conflict with mixed first- and second-level government.

As with Parliament and the provincial councils, the most obvious solution would have been simply to abolish the separate town and city councils and to replace them with mixed institutions. On this intimate level of the local community such a step was not, however, deemed advisable. The familiar system of a separate local authorities was therefore retained, but the brand new regional services councils, which will be mixed from the outset, were then instituted to take over most, and later perhaps all, of the responsibilities of local authorities.

The Regional Services Councils Act, Act 109 of 1985, was announced in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE on 31 July this year. Preparations are now being made to begin instituting the councils starting on 1 April 1986 and to establish their sources of revenue.

A delimitation board was established to divide the country into regions constituting the jurisdictions of the different regional services councils. A jurisdiction may incorporate cities and country towns. Councils will first be established in the five largest metropolitan areas and from there the delimitation will proceed until the whole country has been divided among regional services councils.

The delimitation board lays its proposals before the administrator, who then determines the boundaries of each region after consulting certain institutions, associations and persons and obtaining the consent of all the ministers concerned.

Regional services councils are third-level institutions that look after matters of joint interest to local communities, while their own existing local authorities may continue to look after their own individual affairs.

Some of the most important tasks performed by the local authorities will thus be taken away from them and given to the mixed regional services councils. In an addendum to the act, 21 types of services are listed that are regarded as regional services (joint matters), and then there is yet a further, 22nd, stipulation that reads: "Other regional services." It is clear that there is virtually no task, not even providing for and advancing culture, that cannot be taken over and managed by a regional services council as a joint matter.

A service is a joint affair if more than one population group's local communities have a need for it. The idea in government circles is that at the outset regional services councils should take over only individual important services, such as power and water supply, sewers, markets and so on, and then gradually add on other services, such as buses, clinics, parks, swimming pools, museums, libraries and civil defense.

When responsibilities and work are taken away from an institution such as a city council, its power, influence and importance are taken away. The institution that receives additional work and responsibilities increases in power and importance. The future of divisional councils in the Cape Province is uncertain, for example, because some of their most important tasks will be taken over by the regional services councils. The question thus arises as to whether the services they will retain as matters of individual concern justify their continued existence.

With respect to urban local authorities, question may also arise as to whether their self-determination and continued existence are still meaningful if the most important tasks are taken away from them and only unimportant chores are retained as matters of their separate concern. The concession of retaining separate local government may thus come down to nothing more than an interim measure of transition from white to mixed local government.

Indians and Coloreds are opposed to separate local government and will naturally want to have as many services as possible transferred to the mixed councils. The existing services and facilities provided by nonwhite, and especially black, local authorities, are far inferior to those of white residential areas, and it seems possible that they will want the funds of the regional services council to be employed for the improvement of such services. It has also already been argued that Blacks will dominate the regional services councils and will demand to use the funds for housing as well.

It is also the declared purpose of regional services councils to promote a redistribution of wealth. That is to say the councils will get their money in such a way that Whites will bear the brunt on the paying side, while nonwhite communities will preponderantly stand at the receiving end. It is readily conceded that the establishment of the councils will result in the impoverishment of white and the enrichment of nonwhite communities.

Another argument advanced for the establishment of regional services councils is that they will be able to provide essential services more cheaply and effectively than with each local authority doing so separately. For this reason the delimitation of jurisdictions is considered important and comparatively large regions are pleaded for.

Each local authority in the jurisdiction of a regional services council is obliged to make use of the services of that council and not to obtain such services elsewhere or provide them itself, unless the council is prepared to allow an authority that applies to do so to obtain services in some other way.

No community will thus be able to avoid mixed government on the local level. In the light of the council's purpose, makeup and complicated voting procedure, it seems unlikely that permission to reject the council's services will be lightly conceded.

According to the law a regional services council may obtain its revenue from two sources:

- A services tax imposed on every employer in the region; and

- A regional establishment tax that may be demanded of every proprietor or person in the region as directed by the minister of finance. The taxes may be deducted as business expenses for income tax purposes.

There is considerable dissatisfaction about the taxes, and attempts to come up with new sources of revenue are still continuing. More expensive services than would otherwise be the case are predicted for Whites; the establishment of the councils is seen as a way to make nonwhite local communities viable by unloading a large part of the cost of their services and facilities on white communities. This is a socialist approach that does not offer a healthy, lasting solution.

The appointed second-level government and regional services councils mean that the rural voters of three provinces, and perhaps of four, will only be able to make their wishes felt through the ballot box at the first level of government.

Furthermore, the ultimately important form of third-level government, the regional services councils, also become appointed government. To the extent that these councils take over the work of the existing local authorities, the question will arise of whether voting for toothless institutions that do unimportant work is worth the trouble.

The convergence of legislative and executive power in appointed institutions and the first level of government, the opposition of Indians and Coloreds, the possible domination of the third level by black people and the dismantling of the power of white authorities all work together to call into question the continued existence of the familiar system of separate local institutions. It will result in white voters being stripped of their power and ending up under the control of appointed mixed institutions and also of nonwhite officials.

It must also be accepted that mixed authorities with mixed personnel will not be inclined to offer separate services. Buses, clinics, parks, libraries, recreation and other services and facilities in the white residential areas will in all likelihood be thrown open and become de facto nonwhite services and facilities.

Mixing on the local level is made unavoidable by the new system of government. A white town that wants to preserve itself as such will be placed willy-nilly under mixed management and its services and facilities will be taken over and thrown open. The more services and facilities are taken over and thrown open, the more white self-determination crumbles away.

Mixing on the community level through joint recreation and participation in civic festivities and communal direction of projects for the region are among the strongest forces there are to promote blood mixing through inter-marriage. In this way the Group Areas Act and separate residential areas and schools will be put under increasing pressure.

Uncertainty about the white sacrifices--whether they will be able to win non-white goodwill in a mixed, unitary society and produce the desired fruit--reigns everywhere, especially among the proponents of integration. The uncertainty is well grounded, because history, common sense and science all indicate that this is asking too much. Ethiopia, which was liberated by South African troops, has still not found it possible express recognition of this.

The new system means that Whites will have to sacrifice a great deal: they must impoverish themselves so that blacks may become richer and we will ultimately live on much the same level; they must give up their freedom and their country; they must share power; they must accept blood mixing; they must suppress their nationalism, all in the hope that the non-Whites will recognize it, be thankful and treat us well when they have the political power in their hands. This hope has so far been disappointed everywhere. It is shortsighted and irresponsible to depend on it.

What is needed today is a spirit of power and of self-control, not a spirit of seeking favors by giving way. To be worthy of the respect of others and to be able to help others, you must be strong. Our freedom must be kept unassailable; our land cannot be demanded by anyone; we must be so strong militarily and economically that no one will feel like challenging us.

We do not need to be ashamed or uncertain about this; we can make sacrifices and fight for this. One can fight with a will for one's freedom and one's country, but preserve us from the day when we, like the Rhodesians, have to fight just so as still to have something to put on the conference table.

12906/12948
CSO: 3401/69

FAR RIGHT SEES MONEY POWERS CONTROLLING GOVERNMENT

Foreign and Local Connivers

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 27 Nov 85 p 16

/Text/ Last week the English speaking countries' new imperialism in South Africa shaped up its organization during a London meeting of U.S. and British business leaders.

General Motors (United States) was represented in the person of Roger Smith, its president. Represented were also Burroughs, Mobil, Caltex, Coca-Cola, International Harvester, Citibank and several others out of the 20 biggest companies in the United States.

Present among British companies figured Barklays Bank, Shell, BP, GEC and Rio Tinto-zinc.

Two of the most prominent South African participants were: Mr Gavin Relly, of Anglo-American, and Mike Rosholt of Barlow Rand. Together these two companies control 64.2 percent of the assets of the stock exchange listed South African companies.

The conference was convened by the U.S. Corporate Council on South Africa, a high level task group of U.S. millionaires which, in the words of its chairman, Mr Roger Smith, has as its goal "the abolition of apartheid, the repeal of all discriminating legislations in South Africa and the revision of the legal system on which apartheid rests." News about the conference leaked out in London and Michael Holman reported this in detail in the London FINANCIAL TIMES.

A preparatory conference with more or less the same participants was held at Leeds Castle near London this year at the start of May and was chaired by former British Prime Minister Edward Heath. On that occasion the initiative came from Rev Leon Sullivan, a U.S. agitator on South African labor relations. Rev Sullivan's first contact with the most prominent British and U.S. business leaders dates back to 1983 when a secret discussion was held in a London restaurant called Inn-in-the-Park.

According to reports the Urban Foundation played an important role in last week's talks.

According to reliable sources four main points of the foundation's political program have been approved at the conference:

Abolition of the Group Areas Act,

Termination of the homelands policy,

Termination of the decentralization policy,

Unhindered influx of Blacks in urban centers and the provision of all necessary services by the government.

Participants to the conference are attaching a lot of importance to a "dialogue" between the South African Government and the ANC and have welcomed the action taken by Messrs Gavin Relly and Chriss Ball to go and talk with the ANC.

Presumably a further attack against South Africa will be coordinated by the U.S. Corporate Council on South Africa. This organization has a well supplied office in the United States and has obtained the services of well known consultants, Dr Henry Kissinger being one of them. Observers presume that there is a new liaison between the council and the U.S. State Department.

Dealing With Local Conglomerates

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 85 p 9

/Article by Hannes Ferguson: "Business Giants Reach Out for Political Power"/

/Text/ A tremendous concentration of power characterized the South African business world. In the course of the past few months it has become clear that the ambitions of these conglomerates extend much further than just profits. Their open interference in politics represents a grasp for power which challenges the state and every political party in the country.

The Afrikaner must confront this threat without losing elbow room for managing the problem of economic concentration in line with objective merits or demerits.

The problem of conglomerates is being aggravated by the alliance between the big capital interests and the National Party which first took shape during the Carlton deliberations and subsequently in the Good Hope discussions. At the price of a free market policy and political reforms the National Party has gotten the financial aid and foreign support which it needed. But now that the tail is beginning to wag the dog, as a result

of the visit to the ANC by the chiefs of Anglo-American and Barclays and a deluge of internal and foreign pressure on the part of the business world, there is serious concern as to whether the dog will be able to stand on its four legs.

South Africa will have to take stock of the situation. How big are the conglomerates and who are they? How did they come to be? Are they of any use for the country and how can their political wings be clipped?

According to Mr Robin McGregor's WHO OWNS WHOM three conglomerates taken together control 76.4 percent of the total assets of the companies which are listed on the stock exchange. They are the biggest of the big capital assets. Anglo-American controls 53.6 percent of the listed companies assets, SANLAM /South African National Life Insurance Corporation/ controls 12.2 percent and the Old Mutual 10.6 percent. Rembrandt with 3.8 percent is smaller.

But SANLAM and Old Mutual are both insurance institutions which are not per se listed in the stock exchange; however, their branches are listed.

To make them comparable we must therefore deduct the worth of Anglo-American itself (the parent company) from the total and thus determine the actual assets of the three companies. Anglo-American control then comes down to 48.5 percent, SANLAM 13.4 percent and Old Mutual 11.7 percent. Rembrandt's control comes down to 3.4 percent.

Of the most prominent banks Barclays does have ties with Anglo-American, but is not a member of the group. Nedbank is a part of the Old Mutual group and Volkskas of Rembrandt. Standard Bank is uncommitted. These banks play a key role in the group structure of stock exchange listed companies. However, the Johannesburg stock exchange is not the country's economy. On the basis of assets Anglo-American represents "only" about 15 percent of the country's economy (apart from the government sector) and SANLAM about 4.4 percent. But the companies listed with the exchange represent by far the most active sector of the economy and the Afrikaner's reaction to the Anglo-American share of 48.5 percent has long ago gone past the stage of mere concern. Anglo-American's power is a threat to the entire white population and although they are smaller Old Mutual's and Rembrandt's politicking puts them in the same category.

The standard of mechanization attained by South Africa's industries, the great amount of capital necessary for starting a modern undertaking and the small South African market have all contributed to a situation where there is simply no more room for a large number of enterprises and every industry. Five fertilizer enterprises are already too many. Nine motor works are four or five too many and in many industries there is room for only one big enterprise.

Too many enterprises in an industry has the effect of increasing costs and this hurts the consumer. Too few enterprises can lead to inefficiencies and the formation of monopolies.

The South African Government's knowledge in handling this problem came to an end with the U.S. antitrust law and accordingly the Council on Competition is doing its best to put a spoke in the wheel wherever it can prove price agreement or market sharing.

But competition cannot be compelled where economic prerequisites for competition are lacking. The only guarantee against malpractices, that result from official or unofficial cartels, is an effective intervention by a body that represents the consumer such as NAMPO /South African Maize Production Organization/ in the fertilizer industry, or the state in a few other industries.

Therefore, besides the Council on Competition, the public should be able to have a body which takes active measures for encouraging productivity and cutting down expenses, conducting a sensible rationalization of industry and having the power to intervene directly where power concentration within an industry ends up in malpractices. The Council on Trade and Industry had originally moved in this direction; however, today its hands are tied and it just has to sing along with the free market chorus.

But power concentration beyond the limits of industry is a horse of a different color. Where, for example, shoe factories, chain stores, engineering enterprises and hotels are brought under one roof it makes no sense why the formation of such a conglomerate would be cutting down expenses. A falling-off of know-how would lead rather to higher costs. We are dealing here with stark expansion of power which the government must approach differently than the concentration within a given industry.

Naturally there are various reasons and causes for this approach to the all inclusive conglomerates. People who take part in such a scheme are want to say that this is the result of very good administrative teams desiring to put their talents into practice. Others are of the opinion that the opportunity for large scale stock exchange manipulation, which goes hand in hand with the setting up of conglomerates, is a powerful inducement. The example of Barsab, a conglomerate within the present Old Mutual group, which had led to nothing more than share speculations in the stock exchange between 1966 and 1976 (when it was disbanded), is often mentioned.

However, in both instances these conglomerates grew as a result of the availability of large funds of financial institutions which had to be invested. SANLAM and the Old Mutual do channel the contractual savings of their policy holders, but this is a necessary function.

However, the predominant fact is that two of South Africa's three big conglomerates have practically become political institutions. This calls for measures from a government which must first of all serve the voters and not the money interests.

South Africa's circumstances are unique and it is doubtful whether the legal methods used by other countries in breaking up financial groups can have any success in South Africa. It may appear desirable to consider such things as legislation aimed at diluting the managing powers of the controlling financial centers to a minimum by means of the greatest possible strengthening of the position of the executive chiefs of operational companies.

Other measures for crippling the political arm of the conglomerates and for giving the government a more effective voice in their composition (such as requirements of citizenship and know-how for directors) may also be considered. In so doing the sovereignty of the government will be restored and an effective, productive and cost conscious management of operating companies will be promoted.

7964/12276

CSO: 3401/71

NP MAY USE EARLY ELECTION TACTIC AGAINST HNP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "Marais Warns about Election"; passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /A warning that a general election next year is becoming a strong possibility has just been issued by the leader of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party], Mr Jaap Marais./

Addressing a large gathering of the party's central executive in Pretoria, Mr Marais said that since 1969 the NP [National Party] had followed only one strategy against the HNP: advancing the dates of elections. The poor showing of the NP in the recent series of by-elections may lead to that tactic again being adopted.

The HNP leader stated that overseas pressure for the abolition of the remaining segregation measures may, however, be the main reason for an early election. Measures such as the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Separate Facilities Act will have to be replaced before a general election, because the government will pay a high price if it is done after an election. The government will not be able to delay the abolition of these measures for long because of the great pressure from overseas.

Mr Marais pointed to a recent pronouncement by the South African ambassador in Britain, Dr Dennis Worrall, in which he advanced the prospect of repeal of the legislation in question. Dr Worrall told a newspaper: "When the government moves away from apartheid by scrapping the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Separate Facilities Act, the various parties that now refuse to sit around the table will reconsider matters."

Moreover the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, recently said that government had entirely broken with the past.

Mr Marais said that notwithstanding that the government may hold a referendum, it will not give it a mandate for the elimination of the segregation measures involved. A referendum will also cause considerable difficulty for the government, because no constitutional amendment the government can put forward will satisfy the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front].

Perhaps more important is the opposition that putting Blacks in Parliament may arouse among white voters.

The artificial attempts now being made to stimulate the economy are a further indication of the possibility of an election, Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais said that the government realizes that the HNP and the CP [Conservative Party] can together defeat the NP. Although there had earlier been good cooperation between the parties, the CP's action at Vryburg had ended that cooperation. The NP might perhaps decide to exploit this state of affairs and to call a lightning election.

Mr Marais said further that the government must be greatly tempted to hold an election to replace its lost Afrikaner support with NRP [New Republic Party?] support from Natal.

Mr Marais urged office holders in the HNP to be in a state of readiness for an early general election.

12906/12948

CSO: 3401/68

BOSHOFF DENOUNCES CHARGE OF CONNECTION BETWEEN AV, TOEKOMSGESPREEK

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER In Afrikaans 4 Dec 85 p 2

[Article: "Turmoil in Broederbond about Av: Old Lie Spread Again"; passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Members of the Afrikaner-Broederbond [AB] are currently resigning from the secret organization in the wake of a resolution against the Afrikanervolkswag [AV] at the Broederbond's most recent Bond Council (annual congress)./

At the Bond Council held in October it was decided that the Volkswag is an "undesirable" organization and the public arm of another private organization, Toekomsgesprek. In the subsequent circular letter Broederbond members are requested to resign from the Volkswag.

DIE AFRIKANER gathers from unimpeachable sources that this resolution has given rise to considerable turmoil among Broederbonders. It is expected that many AB members who are also members of the Volkswag may resign from the AB over the coming months.

In the meantime the leader of the Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, has reacted sharply to the allegation of connections between the Volkswag and Toekomsgesprek. Professor Boshoff says that the announcement in an AB circular that the Volkswag is a public arm or front organization for the secret organization Toekomsgesprek is a calculated untruth that does no honor to the name and the fine record of the AB. "It can only be done out of ill-will with the purpose of frightening off AB members from becoming members of the Volkswag or to create mistrust among people who are ignorant with respect to the aim and operating methods of secret organizations.

"Without saying anything negative about an organization like Toekomsgesprek --about which I know nothing--I would like to state frankly that no link exists between the Volkswag and Toekomsgesprek. The Volkswag is quite capable to realize its aims under its own leadership. Its recent achievements are there for all to judge and I would like to assure everyone concerned that the Volkswag in no way intends to share its autonomy with anyone," Professor Boshoff asserts.

The latest decision of the Broederbond's Bond Council is a continuation of a lengthy campaign being conducted against the Volkswag inside the AB. In May this year, for example, the AB also asked its members to resign from the Volkswag because the Volkswag would be a front organization for Toekomsge-sprek. That charge is rejected by Professor Boshoff as "laughable" and "ungrounded." Professor Boshoff then stressed that the Volkswag is a public family organization that invites all Afrikaners who subscribe to its principles and aims to become members.

In political circles the AB's allegation of a connection between the Volkswag and Toekomsgesprek is regarded as blatant nonsense. It is sore-eyed sowing of suspicion, because various members of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] hold high offices in the Volkswag while the party leadership has already publicly distanced itself from Toekomsgesprek. A well-known supporter of the HNP, Professor A.D. Pont, is vice-chairman of the Volkswag, for example, while the chairman of the HNP, Mr Willie Marais, is a member of the AV's central executive.

The suspicion exists that the AB continues to spread an untruth to prevent more AB members from joining the Volkswag. The Volkswag must therefore be represented as a rival of the AB's.

* DIE AFRIKANER understands that members of the Ruiterwag who are also AV members are summarily confronted with a choice between the two organizations by the Ruiterwag.

12906/12948
CSO: 3401/68

PRO NP EDITORIAL CRITICIZES DOUBLE STANDARDS ON TERROISM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Dec 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Terror is Terror"]

[Text] The actual worldwide expression of shock and condemnation which followed the cold blooded murder of innocent civilians by terrorists at two international airports in Europe is understandable and is being shared by all reasonable South Africans. Yet this brings up once more several questions about the standards honored in the international community with respect to these matters.

During these Christmas days South Africa was also hit by horrible terrorist murders of unsuspecting civilians. The country was stunned especially by the landmine slaughter in Northern Transvaal and the department store incident at Amanzimtoti. But what was the international reaction (especially that of the Western World) to this ANC terror?

Some of those countries did condemn these incidents; in some instances they took their time in doing so and, moreover, they added all sorts of qualifications, such as saying that they reject all forms of violence, etc., etc., as though the life of a civilian in South Africa differs from that of a civilian elsewhere, especially if he or she happens to be white.

In addition foreign inclinations, instigated by an overwhelming majority of U.N. countries, tend to consider the ANC not really a terrorist organization, but a liberation movement, irrespective of the methods it employs in its "struggle."

According to the reports the murder squads at the two European airports consisted of Palestinian terrorists. One should definitely consider the finer points of Palestinian politics or the history which has led to Palestinian terrorism. Rightly or wrongly these people and their supporters also consider themselves as freedom fighters. Nevertheless, Western countries have no problem in condemning them unconditionally as terrorists.

Of course it is too much to be asked to hope that one day the West will realize that there is no difference as far as terrorism is concerned.

In South Africa there are also people who reason that violence becomes less reprehensible if only it were committed for a "good cause." What this "good cause" is must necessarily be based on a subjective judgement which allows room and excuses for the most horrible deeds. This attitude ought to be rejected most decidedly.

Finally, turning to the outside world and especially to the West: Unless some of those countries that have thus far allowed the ANC to maintain official offices in their capitals take decisive actions to deny such facilities to that organization, terrorists will interpret that sort of leniency as tacit moral support. To what horrible extremes must it go before sanity prevails?

7964/12948

CSO: 3401/73

IDEA OF NEGOTIATING WITH THE ANC DISCREDITED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Dec 85 p 12

[Editorial: "ANC Publicity Perhaps Useful"]

[Text] Upright people are filled with repugnance when, as was the case during the past weeks, the African National Congress militantly claims responsibility for the acts of terrorism which claimed the lives of innocent civilians during the Christmas vacation season.

These are claims which confirm, in an atrocious manner, the official pattern of violent actions against "soft targets" chosen by the ANC in Lusaka this year.

At the end of 1985 (the year of the Rubicon) there are moreover increasing indications that the publicity frequently demanded by the ANC has brought out greater clarity as to who is the real enemy of the democratic way of life in South Africa.

In the minds of South Africans the ANC has never been so nakedly revealed as a murderous terroristic organization.

Viewed in retrospective the very publicity gained by the ANC, due to the enthusiasm with which some people wanted to consult with the ANC in Lusaka and elsewhere during the year, can be useful because it can be definitely presumed that some of them have discovered a number of things such as the following:

The ANC is in no way willing to lay down its weapons, but to the contrary it wants to intensify its campaign of terror.

The ANC, with its communist dominated directorate, will be replacing the free market system in South Africa with the "socialist" system.

The ANC will disregard the freedom of the press which is now protected in South Africa.

In light of these things it is to be hoped that those very people who have high regard for capitalism and freedom of expression, but have taken the

lead to go to Lusaka to sit along with Oliver Tambo while his comrades keep in readiness hand grenades, sniper rifles, explosives and land mines right under the table, are now disillusioned.

Perhaps, they, too, feel relieved by the assurance of Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange that the police have had success in detecting those guilty of the SANLAM [South African National Life Insurance Company] department store murders in Amanzimtoti and of other recent political acts of violence in Natal.

It is just as reassuring that President P.W. Botha is inexorably set on the principle that political negotiations shall not be conducted with hand grenade and landmine terrorists. Those who do not renounce violence cannot have a share in democracy.

7964/12948

CSO: 3401/73

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, TAX REFORMS RECOMMENDED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jan 86 p 8

[Editorial: "What 1986 Will Require"]

[Text] In retrospect the year 1985, a tempestuous one of trials and one which many South Africans would rather forget, did have the benefit of accentuating more than ever a deeper realization that lasting political solutions for South Africa must be found. Ultimately the tumult of the old year did also serve as a pilot process which could allow people to concentrate most appropriately on the necessity of continuous reform and tolerable relations in the new year.

In the midst of situations of unrest, which dragged on toward year's end, there were nevertheless signs that among the average South African there is still enough mutual good will for tackling the country's most troublesome problems with the promise of success.

Such good will remains a basic buttress for the process of reform initiated by the National Government and will be pursued further in 1986. The state president has already pointed to continued reform in his New Year's message and the extent of innovative measures will be made known in the course of the next parliamentary session.

The irony of this is that the Botha government, which is experiencing an unprecedented attack from all sides, is still the most important bearer of reform as the only cohesive force among the Whites.

In white politics there is no sign of a credible alternative. The far right parties are still wound up in a cocoon of flights of fancy, while that sly excuse of the leftists, the national convention, is not being seriously taken up anywhere despite futile efforts at reviving it. At the same time even in colored politics, characterized by deep divisiveness, there have so far been very few signs of viable ideas.

This is leaving the onus of managing and guiding the search for a constitutional solution to the National Party government and it will not want to shy away from this challenge. There must be speedier progress in including Blacks in the central administration of the country, inasmuch as the

stipulative process in Africa has taught that demands are being raised all the time and that whatever was possible yesterday is no longer attainable today. Nevertheless, most South Africans still desire a peaceful solution and the test for leadership among all groups is to have this source of hope attain its full potential.

In 1985 it also became once more apparent that the political process goes hand-in-hand with economic conditions. The economic recession, which has contributed to the general unrest with such serious aggravating results, must therefore be combatted imaginatively in 1986.

In this connection the government must set a more than ever vigorous example for arresting the specter of runaway inflation. Moreover, the so-called little man, seriously affected by the recession and over-regulation of the economy, must simply be granted more freedom of action especially for providing a far reaching broader basis to the so-called informal economy. In the end this appears to be the only realistic way of assuring a livelihood for many people in South Africa.

Hand in hand with this there is also the pressing need of tax reform. It is an incontrovertible fact that the tax burden on the individual in South Africa has become too heavy. This burden will have to be made much more bearable so that individual initiative can be properly compensated again. Naturally it will be necessary to assure alternate sources of income for the state and this will require careful balancing. Nevertheless, a far reaching new approach to the taxation system of South Africa can hardly be postponed further than 1986.

Such reform measures can contribute to a more favorable internal climate which can simultaneously mitigate and avert foreign enmity and the threat of terrorism fomented by the ANC's policy of violence. One already promising sign is that a great number of school children are going back to school--a primary target of last year's campaign of unrest. At the same time the success achieved by the security forces in defeating the revolutionary onslaught has probably induced greater soberness even in radical circles.

Thus the year 1986 offers special challenges, but at the same time opportunities which must be seized for the sake of South Africa's future.

7964/12948
CSO: 3401/73

DAMAGED SCHOOLS PREVENT EAST CAPE STUDENTS RETURN TO STUDIES

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Benito Phillips]

[Text]

AS students all over the country went back to school last week, East Cape students stayed out – they've got no schools to go back to.

Schools in the East London and Port Elizabeth areas were damaged – many beyond repair – in last year's unrest.

Local Education and Training officials – unable to house the back-to-school rush – have delayed registration of pupils until further notice.

Port Elizabeth DET director W Staude said the original registration deadline had been January 28, but this had been extended because there were no classrooms.

The shortage was particularly bad in East London's Duncan Village.

Parents

Staude was unenthusiastic about offers of church halls, tents and spare rooms as temporary "classrooms", saying there would not be enough space to cover the class shortage.

Students will be told through the Press when and where to register, he said, as accommodation becomes available.

● DET announced early this year it did not have the money to repair damaged schools.

Meanwhile a private concern in the East London area is trying to help out. Duncan Village Corporation chairman Alistair Lightbody said DVC was building classrooms and that four would be ready by Monday. He hoped matric pupils would be able to move in soon.

He said his corporation hopes to have classes for all Duncan Village's 5 500-plus pupils by March 1 – a month ahead of schedule.

Ciskei

Meanwhile, Deputy Ciskei education chief PP Jacobs has announced that homeland schools will take only students who were enrolled there last year, and will not enrol students from other schools.

He also announced that all meetings on school premises in the homeland are banned, and ordered inspectors and principals to ban pupils from meeting in schools.

He said pupils were also not allowed to leave the school premises between 8am and 2pm.

● The Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee will hold a public meeting at Soweto's Funda Centre at 2pm on Sunday to discuss exam dates.

An SPCC spokesman said exam dates announced by the DET this week – February 10 for Std 6 and Std 9 pupils – were "impossible". Students were not yet ready to sit for exams, he said, so the meeting would decide on realistic dates.

Only hours earlier, Deputy Education and Development Aid Minister Sam de Beer released the exam dates and said he expected the SPCC to honour the dates and support the new time-table publicly in "our mutual efforts to restore education to normality".

"It is not in the best interest of the children and their parents that disagreement about examination dates should retard and disrupt meaningful education," he said.

CSO: 3400/1159

PUPILS CHASE PRINCIPAL FROM 'LIBERATED' SCHOOL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Sibusiso Mngadi]

[Text] STUDENTS at Iziphathele High School in Clermont near Pinetown have forced the "reactionary" principal and his deputy to quit -- and renamed the school "Oliver Tambo High School".

Principal VP Tigere and T Thembela -- wife of Natal African Teachers Union's Professor AJ Thembela -- were given an unceremonious farewell last week.

Students bluntly told them: "Pack and go -- there is no more room for Shonas." The students said "reactionaries" were unwelcome as the school had been "liberated".

Tigere then allegedly locked away all stationery. Teachers could not teach or register students.

Inspectors were later greeted by a big spraypainted sign welcoming them to "Oliver Tambo High School".

Some students told City Press the confrontation was triggered by the principal, who had demanded school fees and refused to readmit matric students who had failed last

year.

They said Thembela was party to this -- and that the decision was contrary to the one taken at a recent mass meeting to endorse the Wits education conference's resolutions.

Students have warned others not to use the school's "old name".

"We see nothing wrong with renaming the school after Tambo," said one student. "All other schools in KwaZulu, of which we are part, have been named after so-called leaders and heroes -- so why not us?"

A KwaZulu Education and Culture Department spokesman said they could not comment as they were still "awaiting a report".

COMMENTARY DEPLORES MILITANCY IN SCHOOLS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Feb 86 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text]

HERE it is – in the picture on the right: The indisputable but disturbing proof that the education the Government gives our children teaches them nothing about spelling – but much about militant politics.

The students have the militancy to kick out their headmaster and rename their school “Oliver Tambo High School” – but apparently don’t have the knowledge to spell Tambo’s first name.

And, in the heartland of South Africa, Soweto, the situation is little better.

In townships vibrating with chants of “Liberation now, education later”, the Soweto Parents’ Crisis Committee put up a sterling performance to negotiate a provisional return to school.

Now, with many of their demands – or requests – unmet, the SPCC has urged parents not to pay school fees in State-owned schools. Other stories and developments in black education abound.

Whether the Government likes to hear it or not, black education is in a mess. It is politicised like never before. The De Lange Commission’s report

eloquently showed this beyond question.

And the tragedy is that even if the Government spends millions on free books for black children, it won’t help.

Nor will lofty arguments or expensive newspaper ads. They are not facing this problem squarely.

Are we gradually sliding into the position that we have learnt nothing from history? History has a tendency of repeating itself – because nobody listens.

ORDER COMES SLOWLY TO CAPE SCHOOLS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by Moira Levy]

[Text] ORDER is slowly being restored in Cape Town high schools after days of chaos and confusion.

The disorder followed the surprise announcement by the Minister of Culture and Education in the House of Representatives that pupils who boycotted the final examinations could still be promoted to the higher grade.

The major turnabout by Minister Carter Ebrahim, who had all along refused to consider student demands that last year's examination be declared null and void, came after representations by school principals.

While welcoming the move, some teachers claimed it had led to confusion in the classrooms as timetables and teaching schedules had to be hastily revised and scores of pupils re-accomodated in higher grades.

Ebrahim's "carefully planned" system of promotion placed the onus on principals and staff to decide which pupils should be allowed to move to the next grade based on each individual's past academic record.

However, students from at least 20 high schools this week claimed they were promoting themselves, and,

following student meetings, announced they were giving individual pupils the freedom to refuse promotion if they did not feel confident about moving to the next grade.

A United Democratic Front spokesman, Naseegh Jaffer, welcomed the students' decision and praised them for their "maturity and reasonableness.

"This is one issue on which there will not be a unanimous position among students so there is a need to allow students to make their own decisions. Some will promote themselves. Others need to be given

the choice to stay back."

He said that students have responded to the Minister's concession with mixed feelings.

"The only gain the students see is that Carter Ebrahim has been forced to address one of their demands. He has not responded to their other calls."

Their other calls were for the lifting of the State of Emergency, the end to harrasment of pupils and teachers and the removal of troops from the townships.

He pointed out that Ebrahim's offer was not extended to matric students. "This could create divisions with the student body," he said.

146 DETAINED IN ONE WEEK

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 10

[Text] **PRETORIA** — During the past week 146 people were detained under the emergency regulations, according to the weekly police list.

According to the lists, the latest detentions bring the total number of detentions since the state of emergency was declared on July 21 last year to 7 019.

A total of 272 people were still being held, police said.

The names of detainees:

Name	Race/sex	Magisterial District
1 Zolusula Monica Mdeleeni	Black female	Paarl
2 Patrick Khozhi	Black male	Paarl
3 Gilbert (Benjamin) Boou	Black male	Paarl
4 Sydney (Asipo) Ncuma	Black male	Paarl
5 Themiso Ngcongolo	Black male	Paarl
6 David Kapa Xhaso	Black male	Paarl
7 Sonnyboy Bambile Kweleta	Black male	Paarl
8 Gwaca Trisana	Black male	Paarl
9 Simphiwe (Boy) Zantsi	Black male	Paarl
10 Columbus Mtwayi	Black male	Paarl
11 Thembekile Blaai	Black male	Worcester
12 Timothy Zensile Tyhalisisu	Black male	Worcester
13 Sidwell Sukani (Debeza)	Black male	Worcester
14 Vuyani Somatoto (Mbutyasi)	Black male	Worcester
15 Mpumelelo Yekete (Wamlololu)	Black male	Worcester
16 Andre Cruwagen	Coloured male	Not given
17 Raul Khan	Indian male	Paarl
18 Sabera Jeenah	Indian female	Wynberg
19 Premesh Lalu	Coloured male	Paarl
20 Kasim Uesman	Coloured male	Paarl
21 Felix Matlhetsha	Black male	Bellville
22 Daniel Syter	Coloured male	Bellville
23 Vivian Dreyer	Coloured male	Bellville
24 Michael Rhode	Coloured male	Bellville
25 Shaun Arendse	Coloured male	Bellville
26 Marshall Pieterse	Coloured male	Bellville
27 Christopher Fortuin	Coloured male	Bellville
28 Edward Oordman	Coloured male	Bellville
29 John Biggs	Coloured male	Bellville
30 Ntanyana Ananias Jasone	Black male	Jhb
31 Jeremiah Ntanyane	Black male	Jhb
32 Mziqane Petrus Welkom	Black male	Jhb
33 Moses Thembekile Mgawa	Black male	Port Elizabeth
34 Jack Pogo Fennie	Black male	Port Elizabeth
35 Danisile Mbumba	Black male	Port Elizabeth
36 Christopher Siyonzana	Black male	Port Elizabeth
37 Eric Khatazile Tokota	Black male	Grahamstown
38 Vumile Tom Baxana	Black male	Port Elizabeth
39 Vusumzi Zellick Monyahlala	Black male	Port Elizabeth
40 Camango Lincoln Mali	Black male	Port Elizabeth
41 Dolisi David Nabo	Black male	Port Elizabeth
42 Daliwonga Eric Keweti	Black male	Port Elizabeth
43 Mzwandile Naba	Black male	Port Elizabeth
44 Jimmy Speelman	Black male	Port Elizabeth
45 Vusile Gabula	Black male	Port Elizabeth
46 Vusile Jacobs	Black male	Port Elizabeth
47 Vusumzi Magenuka	Black male	Port Elizabeth
48 Makhaya Dlamini	Black male	Port Elizabeth
49 Lulama Jacobs	Black male	Port Elizabeth
50 Siswe Banzi	Black male	Port Elizabeth
51 Ncamile Nomkhala	Black male	Port Elizabeth
52 Sogoni Sicelo	Black male	Port Elizabeth
53 William Vuyani Lukwe	Black male	Port Elizabeth
54 Xolisile Mgqaliso	Black male	Port Elizabeth
55 Zamile Mooloa	Black male	Port Elizabeth
56 Ntsikelelo Paki	Black male	Port Elizabeth
57 Thozamile Ntlabat	Black male	Port Elizabeth
58 Khumbuzo Victor Bunwana	Black male	Port Elizabeth
59 Zola Magogwana	Black male	Port Elizabeth
60 Dumisani Snowball	Black male	Port Elizabeth
61 Lulamile Bisholo	Black male	Port Elizabeth
62 Mzumzi Setheni	Black male	Port Elizabeth
63 Sandile Kololo	Black male	Port Elizabeth
64 Ntombekaya Waka	Black female	Port Elizabeth
65 Ntombekaya Williams	Black female	Port Elizabeth
66 Jovra Ndika	Black female	Port Elizabeth
67 N mba Makweba	Black female	Port Elizabeth
68 Phumla Makolotsa	Black female	Port Elizabeth
69 Noblunngu Simama	Black female	Port Elizabeth
70 Nozikile Sogoni	Black female	Port Elizabeth
71 Cikizwa Vana	Black female	Port Elizabeth
72 Thembeke Ndika	Black female	Port Elizabeth
73 Brigad Presilla Fezi	Black female	Port Elizabeth
74 Nomondi Ndiana	Black female	Port Elizabeth
75 Miriam Busakwe	Black female	Port Elizabeth
76 Siphokozi Sokati	Black female	Port Elizabeth
77 Nobulelo Galata	Black female	Port Elizabeth
78 Nomatenba Cehesi	Black female	Port Elizabeth
79 Ins Khayingo	Black female	Port Elizabeth
80 Nomonde Gambu	Black female	Port Elizabeth
81 Noluthando Storm	Black female	Port Elizabeth
82 Juma Makuma	Black female	Port Elizabeth
83 Nonthsumayiso Makinana	Black female	Port Elizabeth
84 Lindelwa Komani	Black female	Port Elizabeth
85 Theodora Ntshundana	Black female	Port Elizabeth
86 Christine Komani	Black female	Port Elizabeth
87 Kholeka Ngqumbo	Black female	Port Elizabeth
88 Twister Gladys Maseli	Black female	Port Elizabeth
89 Nonkulelo Kopi	Black female	Port Elizabeth
90 Nontobeka Milonigni	Black female	Port Elizabeth
91 Siphokazi Booi	Black female	Port Elizabeth
92 Nondumiso Gqahana	Black female	Port Elizabeth
93 Mlike Jacobs	Black female	Port Elizabeth
94 Tozana Rottim	Black female	Port Elizabeth
95 Motazela Zondani	Black female	Port Elizabeth
96 Ponkisi Mobuntu	Black female	Port Elizabeth
97 Nomsa Simama	Black female	Port Elizabeth
98 Phumla Gqibana	Black female	Port Elizabeth
99 Nonkula Masimini	Black female	Port Elizabeth
100 Phumeza Beya	Black female	Port Elizabeth
101 Nokuzola Mbusi	Black female	Port Elizabeth
102 Kholiswa Kato	Black female	Port Elizabeth
103 Nompulelo Peter	Black female	Port Elizabeth
104 Tatania Ntshabeni	Black female	Port Elizabeth
105 Luxolo Patrick Ntsundany	Black male	Port Elizabeth
106 Attwell Mose	Black male	Port Elizabeth
107 Jackson Sonard	Black male	Port Elizabeth
108 Margaret Simon	Black female	Port Elizabeth

109 Brenda Whai	Black female	Port Elizabeth
110 Boneliya Yoza	Black female	Port Elizabeth
111 Geipan Sobewo	Black male	Port Elizabeth
112 Mmzooa Matsola	Black female	Port Elizabeth
113 Richard Ndumiso Nkombini	Black male	Port Elizabeth
114 Jansiwe Mntummi	Black female	Port Elizabeth
115 Eunice Tabani	Black female	Port Elizabeth
116 Basil Latsha Samdaan	Coloured male	Port Elizabeth
117 Signet Mbambo	Black male	Port Elizabeth
118 Temba Ntombana	Black male	Port Elizabeth
119 Charly Victor Hlwitana	Black male	Port Elizabeth
120 Nkosinathi Joseph Hombana	Black male	Port Elizabeth
121 Jan Hendriks	Coloured male	Port Elizabeth
122 Lucas Bheki Zwane	Black male	Not given
123 Phillimon Vusumuzi Dube	Black male	Not given
124 Oupa Paulus Ndlovu	Black male	Not given
125 Elias Mboneni Fakude	Black male	Not given
126 Abraham Sikhumbuzo Mbokwane	Black male	Not given
127 David Tamara Majola	Black male	Not given
128 Jacob Michael Kgawane	Black male	Not given
129 Doctor Kelly Tshabalala	Black male	Not given
130 Johannes Ditsego (Thabana)	Black male	Not given
131 Frans Thabo Moeza	Black male	Not given
132 Kgokgo Jordan Mnguni	Black male	Not given
133 Thabo Hamilton Mohlala	Black male	Not given
134 Seiby Mkwanazi	Black male	Not given
135 Thulani Tshozana	Black male	Not given
136 Ben Twala	Black male	Not given
137 Johannes Ndlovu	Black male	Not given
138 Elias Ntshali	Black male	Not given
139 Simon Toka	Black male	Not given
140 Patrick Mathekqa	Black male	Not given
141 Bernard Tlaka	Black male	Not given
142 Theophinus Makhupena	Black male	Not given
143 Dingaan Daniel Tshabalala	Black male	Not given
144 Tshokolo Sam Moloi	Black male	Not given
145 Lucky Ngobese	Black male	Not given
146 Kadinyha Elijah Lichaba	Black male	Not given

CSO: 3400/1150

MORE BLACKS TURN TO 'SIDELINE' TO SUPPLEMENT INCOME

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 86 p 15

[Text] **Sideline, the term used by blacks in South Africa for additional income earned to supplement regular income, is a growing trend.**

In Markinor's 1983 Black Segmentation Study, it was established that 31 percent of urban men and 23 percent of women had some form of sideline. In September 1985 it was found that 28 percent of urban women earned sideline.

There are three main means of supplementing household incomes. Selling is the main one, adopted by 15 percent of urban black women.

They sell liquor, vegetables, sweets, other food, cold drinks and ice blocks.

Dressmaking, knitting and crocheting is done by 5 percent.

A further 2 percent take a part-time job, which could be teaching or working in a shop, and 6 percent have some other type of income-earning occupation.

Markinor concludes: "As the economy continues to have major impact on all South Africans, particularly blacks, the importance of this informal business sector will increase."

CSO: 3400/1151

SQUATTER LEADER WITHDRAWS FROM POLITICS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 13 Feb 86 p 9

[Text]

CONTROVERSIAL squatter leader Mr Oliver Memani yesterday announced he was withdrawing "for once and for all" from active politics and emphatically denied he has been in hiding.

In an interview with the Cape Times, Mr Memani said: "I have decided with my family to leave the matter of squatter leadership, and from now on I will keep away from squatter problems."

Mr Memani was this week reported to be in hiding after around 50 homes in KTC were destroyed in fighting between rival squatter factions in recent weeks.

The houses belonged to both supporters and opponents of Mr Memani.

He recently spent over nine months in jail awaiting trial on charges of public violence, and in 1984 was found not guilty on 460 charges of fraud.

He and his followers have been involved in ongoing battles — both physical and verbal — which have led to the deaths of at least 11 people since 1983.

This week, a group called the Transkei United Club, which includes Mr Memani's brother, Mr Zenzile Memani, claimed Mr Oliver Me-

mani had been "driven out" of KTC and was in hiding.

Mr Memani said in yesterday's interview that he and his family were staying with relatives in New Crossroads and he had decided to relinquish all claims to leadership of the KTC and Crossroads squatter communities.

"The people in the community must now decide. They can choose their own leaders, I have no objections to any leader they choose."

"I have done my best for my people, and all I now want is that the Transkei United Club, or any other group who wish to lead the squatters, that they let people stay in peace."

"Those who are homeless must be accommodated, it does not matter to whom they are loyal, to me or to others; the new leaders must treat all the people the same way they would treat people who are loyal to them."

His wife, Mrs Louisa Memani, said: "I am very happy that my husband has left the problems. In 1983, I almost lost him in the shootings which took place, in that violence. I feel very relieved that my husband has now dropped from public life."

Mr Memani said he would henceforth devote all his time to building up his shop and developing his business.

COSATU REFUTES INKATHA'S CHARGE OF BEING ANC FRONT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text]

MOUNTING conflict between Inkatha and the new Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) indicates that union organisation and management/union relations is likely to become increasingly complicated. Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo treated Cosatu's problems with Inkatha as a serious issue facing the new federation at a Press conference yesterday.

The conference followed Cosatu's first central executive committee meeting since its launch, and Naidoo outlined Cosatu's position in Natal as well as announcing details on Cosatu policy and goals.

Naidoo yesterday refuted Inkatha charges that Cosatu was a front for the African National Congress (ANC), saying these claims showed little understanding of the democracy of workers' organisation.

Inkatha has described Cosatu as an ANC front and charges Cosatu leaders with trying to hijack the SA trade union movement and misrepresent Inkatha policies.

Naidoo said Cosatu could not be a front organisation when it had been formed after four years of discussions. All decisions were based on mandates received from its members, and workers formed the majority in all Cosatu structures.

Increasing polarisation is developing between the leaders of the two bodies, and Cosatu regards Inkatha as responsible for growing violence against the federation. Naidoo said

two officials of Cosatu affiliates in Newcastle and Vryheid had recently had their houses burnt down. Cosatu offices in Natal had been invaded by Inkatha supporters and officials threatened with death.

Inkatha has denied responsibility for recent acts of alleged violence against some leaders of Cosatu affiliates.

However, Cosatu's executive says it is planning a national and international campaign to inform sympathetic organisations of "violent attacks Inkatha is perpetrating against Cosatu leaders".

Inkatha and Cosatu have been at loggerheads since Cosatu's launch last November, when its leaders expressed strong opposition to the

homeland system and Inkatha's participation in homeland politics.

Cosatu also came out strongly against the free enterprise system, which it sees as being based on exploitation and the denial of political rights to blacks.

Inkatha has responded sharply by announcing plans for establishing a new labour federation with unions in each industry. The aim would be to unite workers who support free enterprise and reject disinvestment in SA.

Naidoo yesterday condemned moves by elements linked to Inkatha to try and set up "alternative unions," saying that this was designed to divide the working class.

Inkatha central committee member Simon Conco denies that Inkatha supports government's homeland policy and wants separate unions linked to "divisive homeland structures".

He said the new trade unionism that had recently arisen among Inkatha members in Natal had been a spontaneous worker reaction which repudiated the views of Cosatu leaders Elijah Barayi and Jay Naidoo.

Clarifying the political role of Cosatu, Naidoo said Cosatu would not separate the struggle for workers' rights on the factory floor from the broader political struggle.

The federation would play a major role in the struggle for a non-racial and democratic society and would not hesitate to take political action to protect and advance the interests of its members and the wider working class.

It would also be Cosatu's duty to demand the release of elected leaders and to demand the unbanning of organisations banned by government.

He said that, in the interests of building unity, the federation would not affiliate to any political organisation at present.

Cosatu also believes the international trade union movement is split by ideological divisions and has resolved not to affiliate to international trade union organisations at this stage. But Cosatu has nevertheless undertaken to strengthen links with progressive foreign worker organisations.

The stage may also be set for increased confrontation between workers and multinational companies in SA. This follows the Cosatu Congress's resolution that "workers and all progressive sections of our country should unite to challenge the growing power of multinational corporations (MNCs)". Congress also resolved to research and monitor the activities of MNCs within SA.

Cosatu explains its stance by alleging that MNCs in SA violate trade union rights, "reap super profits and pay starvation wages".

It sees MNCs as part of a "violent system of national oppression and capitalist exploitation" and says plant closures and redundancies are planned well in advance to circumvent union opposition.

The development of an infrastructure to co-ordinate affiliates and policy is also an important priority and one which the body is addressing.

The Cosatu head office is to be situated in Johannesburg, and a committee of six people have been elected to work with the office bearers to decide on the staffing of the head office.

The key priority facing Cosatu at present is the difficult task of completing mergers between unions with separate organising and political traditions into one strong union per industry.

Cosatu leaders are still unsure of exact dates for the completion of mergers between affiliate unions, but say merger talks are going well.

Cosatu feels a clearer programme for mergers needs to be worked out and its executive committee plans to appoint a union to act as a convenor for merger talks in each sector.

Merger plans between the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union are making fair progress, according to reports.

The SA council of the International Metalworkers' Federation, under whose aegis the talks are being held, says that the three unions do not have differences which threaten the proposed merger, but there are still many details to be worked out.

The merger is expected to be a vital step towards the creation of a single 100 000-strong metalworkers' union which could change the face of industrial relations in the engineering, automobile and motor components industries.

Good progress is reported in merger plans between the General Workers' Union and the Transport and General Workers Union in the transport sector and the Food and Canning Workers Union, the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union and the Retail and Allied Workers' Union in the food and drink sector.

Many differences between affiliates still need to be thrashed out and the achievement of mass worker unity and national political and bargaining leverage will also depend on Cosatu's ability to keep attracting unions into its fold.

At present there are several hundred thousand unionised workers outside Cosatu and national campaigns they intend to take up could be undermined by rival worker organisations.

BUTHELEZI TURNS BACK ON NATIONAL STATUTORY COUNCIL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Peter Wallington]

[Text] JUST 12 days after President P W Botha told Parliament of his plans to create a national statutory council, the most sought-after participant — KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi — has effectively ruled himself out, at least for the time being.

Buthelezi charged that Botha's public repudiation of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, over whether it was possible for SA to have a black president, led him to believe that P W Botha had not told SA where he was leading the country. If he had, Buthelezi said, it would be unacceptable to the blacks.

The Pik Botha affair, coupled with the dramatic resignation of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert from parliamentary politics, will make it increasingly difficult for black leaders to justify participation at present.

Buthelezi initially lauded P W Botha for his courage in "grasping the nettle of constitutional change so boldly with his own hands" and said that the fact Botha would chair the council put it at the top of government's priorities. But this week Buthelezi said the President's attack on Pik Botha had turned the clock back to last year's disastrous Rubicon speech, and had left blacks aghast.

Slabbert's criticisms of Parliament were blunt: he said it was ineffective, that government did not understand the principle of negotiation and had no intention of implementing fundamental changes and that there would be no

peace until negotiations with the banned ANC took place.

It would appear from Buthelezi's comments this week that he has positioned himself along much the same lines. He all but agreed Parliament was ineffective, he has always said he cannot negotiate while ANC and other black leaders are in prison and has set certain preconditions that would commit the NP to the total abolition of apartheid.

However, he told *Business Day* that Slabbert's move would not affect his decision in any way. "While respecting Slabbert's position, I will not be influenced by his stand, but by what my people want me to do," he said. Buthelezi did say, however, that Slabbert must be respected for finally coming to the conclusion that Parliament was ineffective, although it had taken him 10 years to do so.

Buthelezi said that unless certain ingredients were added to the council he would not take part in it. "I doubt if the State President will add the ingredients, and whether he will give it a

defined agenda is another question".

He and black SA would expect Botha to commit himself to scrapping the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, and Buthelezi said that all parties, including Nelson Mandela and other jailed leaders, must "be at large and free to decide whether they want to participate or not". These issues, he said, seemed far from being resolved by Botha in the immediate future.

These preconditions are known to trouble many within the NP who are anxious for negotiation forums to get off the ground. A source said yesterday that the more preconditions that

were set, the less likely it was that negotiations would start. However, he said things were still at the "pre-negotiation" stage, and government was talking to a number of people in an effort to get the structures going. Yet the divisions within the NP between those who adhere to group identity as opposed to those who favour freedom of association make it unclear at present just how

far the NP is prepared to move. It therefore seems unlikely that Buthelezi would seriously consider participation in a statutory council until some, if not all, his preconditions have been met and government's commitment to reform firms up. To do otherwise would surely amount to political suicide.

Botha's repudiation of Pik Botha, and his siding with the more conservative F W de Klerk, tend to justify Slabbert's claim that the NP is not interested in proper reform and negotiation.

Buthelezi's credibility would lie in tatters if he were to ignore this, but it seems unlikely that he will. He told the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce this week that if a statutory council was to be used as a "co-optation mechanism" to recruit those prepared to carry P W Botha's political bags for him, then he would have to be counted out.

Thus it would appear that the statutory council will be still-born.

But Buthelezi appears to have left the door open. He said when Slabbert participated in the tricameral parliament he did not criticise him as some had. "Has his participation in the tricameral parliament, in which 72% of the population was excluded, brought into question his own credibility?"

CSO: 3400/1150

MASSIVE UPSURGE IN STRIKES IN JANUARY

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text] SOUTH Africa has experienced its most strike bound January in a decade, reflecting an extraordinary upsurge in worker militancy.

More than 385 000 working days were lost last month due to industrial action, according to strike figures compiled by management labour consultant Andrew Levy.

This is one of the highest monthly rates since 1979, comparing with 5 000 in January last year and the previous January record of 75 000 in 1984.

The main sectors to be hit are mining and retail, with food and chemicals not far behind.

Levy says a much lower proportion of the strikes are about wages and that the political climate is creating fundamental changes to industrial relations which are not yet fully understood by either side.

"The patterns suggest a lot of grassroots activity with unions not fully in control of their members," says Levy. "Workers are increasingly striking over issues such as racial incidents, and in many cases are refusing to negotiate."

"This is about to bring forward a very different attitude on the part of management to handling strikes. We're heading back into a struggle."

Apart from the strike at Ingula Platinum, which led to the massing of 23 000 workers, some of the companies to be hit include Sasol, Coca Cola, OK Bazaars, 3 M, General Tyres, and even, says Levy, the Parys Broom Factory.

The general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Jay Naidoo, said it was impossible to attribute the strike wave to any specific cause but to the "steadily growing resistance of the workers."

Naidoo said the government's political mismanagement of the economy, for which employers would have to share responsibility, lay at the root of problems on the shop floor.

He said that, in addition, the emergence of Cosatu was steadily politicising the work force and, more specifically, workers were opposing racism on the shop floor.

NO INFLUX OF BLACK TRADERS EXPECTED TO JOHANNESBURG CBD

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Gavin Evans]

[Text] THE Central Business District of Johannesburg is expected to be opened to all races next week — but no influx of black traders is expected.

Commenting on the change, Soweto's millionaire entrepreneur Richard Maponya said he did not expect a rush of black traders into the CBD "because it is saturated already".

"Nearly every type of business is catered for at the moment. Black traders will have to be very selective as to what type of business they go into if they don't want to get into trouble financially," he said.

Blacks needing office and small factory space would be more likely to move than those wanting to trade in the CBD because "there is a dire need for such facilities," he said.

The CBDs in Cape Town, Durban and other major cities will follow suit in the next two or three months. But the choice on whether to open CBDs will be left to the local white city councils, some of whom are adamantly opposed to moves towards de-racialisation.

In July, 1984 a section of the Group Areas act was amended to allow the creation of mixed trading areas, but it has taken more than 18 months for Johannesburg to be given the go-ahead.

And there are still several areas which have not been clarified:

- The size of the area defined for open trading. (It is expected that the Johannesburg CBD will be defined as lying between the M1 motorway (to the west), the M2 (to the south),

Harrow Road-End Street (east) and the railway line (west), but this has not been confirmed.)

- Whether blacks will be allowed to own, as well as lease property in the CBDs.

- Whether Africans will have the same trading rights as coloureds and Indians.

According to Maponya, black businesses would continue to be underdogs unless the government allowed them to own their own property once the CBDs were open to all races.

"If we are to be seen as competitive, we have to be given the opportunity to own the land we are trading on. And if the government wants this to be attractive enough for us to take up the challenge, there should be a package deal allowing blacks to both own and occupy premises.

"My decision on whether to open businesses in the CBD could depend on what they decide on this issue. We have to take on the government on this question," he said.

HQ Majola, managing director of Blackchain (the largest black-owned shopping centre in the country), said the decision heralded "a whole new direction away from thinking that blacks should be excluded from the mainstream of the economy."

But, he added, judging from what happened in Windhoek, Namibia when the CBD was opened to all races, there would be no sudden influx by black traders.

"They would first have to acquire the necessary expertise and capital, but they now have the opportunity of

establishing businesses without first having to supply the capital and build the premises," he said.

Ebrahim Kharsany, managing director of the Islamic Corporation and the Corporate Group of Companies, warned that aside from other problems black traders would find the markets in town very different from what they were used to — and rentals would be far higher.

David Mailoane, executive director of the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said: "It's a good but belated idea.

"Blacks should not have been barred in the first place," he said.

One reason why Johannesburg was chosen to pilot the scheme was because for the last decade its chamber of commerce, city council and CBD Association have been motivating strongly for the move.

Johannesburg CBD Association head, Nigel Mandy, said the government had made considerable mileage out of its announcement in 1984 that it would open the CBDs, but had done little about it for nearly two years.

"At the moment there are a lot of people, including Ronald Reagan and Dennis Worall, who are speaking in the mistaken assumption that the CBDs have already been opened," he said. "The point is we're still waiting."

He said his association would work with the Leon Sullivan Principles Committee and the Small Business Development Corporation in "affirmative action" to help blacks set up businesses in the CBD and to provide them with training.

"Even when apartheid's legal restrictions are out of the way there will still be the problem of prospective black entrepreneurs being under-trained and under-financed," he said.

"Johannesburg is significantly more relaxed than other areas. Since the days of Paul Kruger whites have operated as nominees for Indian traders and today a large proportion of shops have Indian interests," he said.

INCREASINGLY ROUTINE TREASON TRIALS ASSESSED

Delmas Draws Little Media Attention

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] THE yellow police vehicle drove down the placid streets of the farming town carrying 22 black men to the newly-built court complex to begin another day in what could be a long succession of days before their trial for treason comes to an end.

The trialists were escorted into the Delmas courtroom. An access road to the front of the court building was sealed off by armed policemen. Highly trained members of the riot police stood guard in the hall opposite the main entrance, in the passageway outside the court and in the courtroom itself.

The men varied in age from 20 to 61. They included leaders of the United Democratic Front and its affiliate, the Vaal Civic Organisation, as well as sympathisers of its ideological rival, the Azanian People's Organisation. All have been in jail for months. Some have been there for more than a year. Bail has been refused.

The 22 account for more than two-thirds of the 32 people facing charges of treason in four trials. Last year 56 people, 55 men and one woman, were charged with treason in eight trials. Eight were convicted and jailed, 16 acquitted, including 12 of the 16 people indicted for treason in the trial in Pietermaritzburg.

The Delmas trial, as the trial of the 22 has been dubbed, has drawn little attention from the media. Perhaps it is

a sign of the times. Treason is no longer an unusual crime to be accused of.

The routine newspaper reports are likely to become even shorter as the trial progresses. The published list of state witnesses runs to 220 names. But it does not include the names and addresses of all witnesses the state plans to call.

A feature of the trial so far — it started on January 20 — has been the testimony of witnesses whom the press has been forbidden to identify, directly or indirectly, by Judge K Von Dijkhorst. Two have been renegade members of the banned African National Congress. The third is a renegade member of legal extra-parliamentary organisations.

Another distinctive feature of the Delmas trial is that the 22 face an alternative charge of murder. The charge relates to the killing by enraged black crowds of five men, including four town councillors, in the Vaal Triangle. The killings took place in September 1984 and marked the start of the current rebellion in the black townships.

Eight people have already been convicted of murder for the killing of one of the councillors, Khuzwayo Dlamini. Six of the eight have been sentenced to death.

Ten more people currently face murder charges for allegedly killing

another councillor, Caesar Motjane, and his driver, Phineas Matibidi. Further trials are pending.

The murder charges against the Delmas 22 — one of whom, Father Geoffrey Moselane, is an Anglican priest — is that they incited "the masses" to attack and kill members of the government-sponsored town councils in black townships in the Vaal Triangle.

In court room D in Delmas the third unidentifiable witness faced cross-examination by counsel for the defence, George Bizos, SC, on the role of town councils. For the most part he answered in short sentences of two or three words.

The fundamental objection to the councils from the black community was that they were offered as a substitute for meaningful participation in central government, Bizos said. "We agree on that," replied the witness.

Popular opposition to the black local councils created by the central government was not new and dated back for decades, Bizos said. "Yes," responded the witness.

Whatever the councils were called and under whatever law they were established, they were seen by blacks as the servants of white authority, Bizos continued. "That is so," answered the witness.

Later, reading from the findings of an official report by Professor Tjaart

van der Walt into the Vaal Triangle revolt, Bizos put it to the witness that rents in the Vaal Triangle were high even before the proposed new rents which sparked the rebellion in September 1984. "That is so," the witness said.

The same official report into the disturbances referred to persistent rumours of corruption and self-enrichment among the town councillors. "There were such rumours," agreed the witness.

To the charge that it was impossible

to get a house without paying a bribe, the witness said: "Yes." He himself had been a victim, he added, before concurring that, in Bizos's words, there was "tremendous popular resistance" to the councils.

● Since the rebellion in the Vaal Triangle, there have been 12 vacancies on the town council. The council has held by-elections on three occasions to fill the seats. But each time — the most recent was last week — it failed to attract a single candidate.

Witness Contemplates Suicide

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Lauren Gower]

[Text] A STATE witness in the Delmas treason trial said this week that he had contemplated suicide during nearly four months of police interrogation.

The witness, a former Azapo member, who was giving evidence in camera at the trial, told the Delmas Circuit Court that during his detention he had been interrogated from 8am to 4pm. He also admitted to having been assaulted while in detention.

After this admission, counsel for the defence made application to the court that the witness reveal where and by whom, he was interrogated, but this was disallowed. The application was made on the grounds that the information might also relate to later witnesses.

There are likely to be between 10 and 15 more witnesses from the Vaal who will testify behind closed doors.

During his testimony, the witness who is the latest in a string of in-camera "Mr Xs", described a march organised by the Vaal Civic Association (VCA) on September 3, 1984.

He said:

● Esau Raditsela, a VCA executive member who is now in exile, had called for the killing of community councillors when he addressed a crowd before the protest march. He told the court that Raditsela had also listed a number of "targets" that were to be destroyed in the course of the march, including police property.

● While the crowd was marching from the Catholic Church in Small Farm, Evaton, to the administration board in Houtkop, a man in a group had pointed in the direction of a lane where community councillor Caesar Motjeane lived, and exclaimed "There's the dog."

● People had then converged on

Motjeane's house where they had begun to throw stones. The house was later set alight. The witness said he was aware that there had been a police presence near the house earlier in the day and that during the attack shots had been fired on the crowd.

● Three of the accused — Simon Nkodi, Gcinumuzi Malindi and Oupa Hlomoka — had been in the vicinity of the councillor's house during the attack. However, Mr X said he had not managed to identify the man who was dragged from the house.

In his cross-examination of the witness, George Bizos, SC for the defence, said he believed the witness's four months of interrogation had led him to paint an "incorrect picture" of the events of the morning of September 3.

Bizos said the march was a peaceful one organised by the Vaal Civic Association to protest against high rents and he queried why other targets pointed out by Raditsela "for the wrath of the marchers" had not been attacked.

He said Motjeane's neighbours and people in the community "were incensed" with him before the march because they believed he had shot a child. "Because of this rumour, because of the police presence, because of the shooting in the morning, his immediate neighbourhood was up in arms early in the morning."

Bizos said that Nkodi, Malindi and Hlomoka would also deny that they had been in the vicinity of the Motjeane's house while it was being attacked by the crowd.

Bizos said that the defence's preliminary investigations pointed to the possibility that the man the witness had seen being dragged from the councillor's house might not have been the councillor, but his bodyguard, who was killed on the same day.

Police, Minister Accused of 'Conspiracy'

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Tony Oosthuizen]

[Text]

COUNSEL for four treason trialists alleged in Pietermaritzburg this week that a cabinet minister, Fanie Botha, and the security police were involved in a conspiracy to crush the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu).

The claims were made at the Supreme Court trial of Saawu president Thozamile Gqweta who is appearing with Sisa Njikelana, Samuel Kikine and Isaac Ngcobo before Justice J P Milne.

Advocates Clifford Mailer and Marino Moerane claimed the conspiracy involved Botha, then Minister of Manpower Utilisation, the Security Police, managers of about 15 East London-based factories and two members of National Intelligence.

Botha allegedly discussed "the Saawu problem" with them at a closed Border Chamber of Industries meeting in October, 1980. He allegedly said it would be disastrous for management not to recognise the unions demanded by the majority of their workers, but discussed a "common strategy" to deal with Saawu.

The defence also alleged that Botha told the managers to "keep talking" to Saawu, but "not to recognise them". He asked how long they could last against Saawu pressure for recognition.

This evidence was presented during

cross-examination of state witness Major Phillipus Olivier, head of the East London Security Police Labour and Trade Union Section.

Olivier said Saawu had been working within the law and, although they had information of a link with the ANC, they did not have enough evidence to go to court.

The court heard lengthy evidence on Olivier's visits to the managers of factories in the area and his involvement in giving factories advice when the workers were on strike.

Responding to questioning by Mailer, Olivier said he visited managements at most of the factories and advised them not to have any dealings with Saawu. He denied an allegation that managements were "subjected to considerable pressure by the Security Police to have nothing to do with Saawu", but agreed with an allegation that factory managements in the Border Area were influenced by him, his staff and the minister.

Defence counsel said the "collective conspiracy" to crush Saawu took place at the same time the government was announcing trade union autonomy, freedom of association and minimum government interference in labour relations.

The trial resumes on Monday.

Significance of ANC Songs Recalled

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 86 p 12

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — A former African National Congress cadre told the

Treason Trial in Pietermaritzburg yesterday songs sung in Lesotho and another

country during training "indicated that the time for talking with the South African Government was past and that the only way to negotiate was with guns."

Some songs sung by the witness and other ANC

cadres were the same as those sung in South Africa during meetings attended by the accused, the State alleged.

The witness, who cannot be identified and who was giving evidence in camera, said the songs were sung to encourage "the people" to fight the

South African Government.

Asked by Natal's Judge President, Mr Justice A J Milne, what the significance of the word "fight" was, the witness replied: "You fight with firearms if you are a trained person."

"I was a trained person. I can use firearms and I know something about home-made explosives and grenades."

Asked by Mr Justice Milne what significance the words "Vorster will die" had, the witness replied: "When we sang this then it meant if he fell the country and the State machinery would fall".

Mr Andre Oberholzer, prosecuting, questioned the significance of the words "we will arrive at sunset."

The witness said a guerrilla could not enter a country during the day.

The words "at sunset" meant cover for those soldiers.

The witness said that the significance of the words, "Machel taking Mozambique and cannons in Angola" meant that the colonialist had been thrown out of some countries and it was only in South Africa that the Whites still governed.

"And as time went by things would get right."

Another song signified that although the government made use of informers the struggle would not cease.

Mr Oberholzer asked what significance could be attached to a song in which Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of the Ciskei, was referred to as a dog.

The witness said that Chief Matanzima had been the first to accept a Bantustan and this had split the country.

The witness said South Africa was one country and Chief Matanzima had sold out the people.

Treason trial accused Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikelana were contacts for the

South African Congress of Trade Unions, which was a sub-organ of the African National Congress, the former ANC member said.

The witness said that the ANC and SACTU were "the same thing". The ANC and SACTU used the same slogans.

"We used to be taught about the workers' political struggle by the ANC."

SACTU, the ANC and the South African Communist Party could be linked in the struggle in South Africa. In Lesotho the ANC chief representative would be in overall charge of various organisations and SACTU was regarded as a sub-organ."

The witness said that SACTU had had dealings with the South African Allied Workers Union.

"Members of SAAWU would ask for help from SACTU."

The witness said that a person who had been a courier for SAAWU was a member of SACTU. The witness said that when young SAAWU men went to Lesotho, they would be given pamphlets by SACTU to take back to South Africa.

The Judge President, Mr Justice Milne, asked: "How do you know that the policy of SACTU in regard to the workers' struggle was the same as that of SAAWU?"

The witness replied that during discussions with SAAWU young men, it would emerge that they were recruits for the ANC.

"They said the same things as we were taught by the ANC," said the witness.

The trial was adjourned to Friday. Sapa.

REPORT ON COSATU'S WEEKEND POLICY MEETING

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by Philip Van Niekerk]

[Text] THE Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (Cosatu) will soon meet with the United Democratic Front (UDF) to discuss a broad range of issues — including plans for specific political action.

This is one immediate spin-off from a crucial meeting of the federation's central executive committee last weekend in Johannesburg, where Cosatu spelt out its political and international policy.

But while clarity has been reached on important standpoints, Cosatu — the largest worker federation in the country — is still in the process of being shaped and remains an untried political campaigner.

Its political thrust will be directed towards engagement with "progressive" political organisations while maintaining "worker independence" — a merger between positions maintained by the old Federation of SA Trade Unions and the SA Congress of Trade Unions.

Cosatu says it will take up political struggles both nationally and locally while developing "disciplined alliances" with community and political organisations.

The federation has opted not to join either the United Democratic Front or the National Forum, but individual unions have retained their right to remain affiliated to the UDF.

The task in the months ahead will clearly be to put meat on this skeleton by engaging in actual campaigns, such as the burning of passes.

But before these campaigns lies a

long process of talking to organisations such as the UDF and organising at a grassroots level among the 500 000-strong membership of the federation, as well as the risk of becoming further embroiled in a sideshow conflict with Inkatha.

Conflict centres around Cosatu's attacks, at its launch last year, on the bantustan system and Inkatha, and on Inkatha's plans to set up a rival union federation.

At the weekend there was further verbal animosity between the two, with Cosatu alleging that Inkatha had been responsible for violent attacks on its members, and Inkatha alleging that Cosatu was a front for the African National Congress.

In a statement following the central executive committee meeting, Cosatu said it was "disturbed at the level of violence" against its leadership and that the organisation would start an "international and national" campaign to counter violence against the federation.

The recent visit by Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo to Harare during which he met with representatives of the ANC did not produce the division which was expected in some circles.

Instead, Cosatu has called for a boycott of the Sowetan newspaper, which published reports that Naidoo's position was being questioned within the federation because he had not been mandated to meet the ANC.

A resolution of the committee said that no Cosatu affiliate would have anything to do with the Sowetan, and called on the 200 000-strong Transvaal region of Cosatu to discuss and implement the boycott.

The motion said the committee had received a number of reports about the "biased and essentially anti-Cosatu position taken by the Sowetan".

The few murmurings of discontent over the ANC meeting were silenced by the unanimous vote of confidence in the general secretary and the executive.

On the international front, Cosatu has adopted a non-aligned position, refusing to affiliate to international federations such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) while seeking links with "progressive" unions.

At the same time, Cosatu has taken a strong line on donor money from abroad, pledging itself and its affiliates to the goal of financial self-sufficiency.

The congress opted for strict co-ordination of financial assistance for affiliates, in line with the international policy — taking selectively from "progressive" sources.

Meanwhile, the long process of merging the 33 unions of Cosatu into one union per industry is still far from fruition, though the federation has committed itself to a clearer programme of mergers.

This is to be done by appointing one union in an industry as a convenor to oversee the merger talks in that industry.

At this stage it seems unlikely that all 33 affiliates will have merged into 12 industrial unions by the six-month deadline set for the end of May.

But substantial progress has been made in three sectors — food, transport and metal. The Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, the Food and Canning Workers Union, and the Retail and Allied Workers Union are expected to merge into one large food union in April.

In keeping with this policy, Cosatu has decided to set up unions in the agricultural and construction sectors as well as a union for unemployed workers.

CSO: 3400/1151

ANALYSTS WARN OF ANC MILITARY BUILD-UP DURING ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] THE nine serious incidents of terrorism that have occurred in South Africa since the start of the year can be ascribed to the launching of an intensified campaign of violence by the ANC to mark "The Year of Umkhonto we Sizwe" — the military wing of the ANC.

Intelligence analysts in Pretoria told The Citizen this week that 1986 is expected to be a year of intensified terrorism and violence building towards the 25th anniversary of Umkhonto next January.

The analysts pointed to the ANC's 74th anniversary speech delivered by its president, Oliver Tambo early in January, the quoting of which has been authorised by the Minister of Law and Order.

In this address, broadcast on Radio Freedom from Lusaka, he spoke of the "urgent need to intensify and transform the armed struggle into a real people's war" — a decision which had been taken at its national consultative conference at Kabwe in Zambia.

"The continued stubbornness of the racist regime and its resort to ever

greater and more brutal violence has made it a matter of extreme urgency that we launch a most determined military offensive," he said.

Ascribed

"To help concentrate our creative energy on the attainment of this goal, this day (January 9) in the name of the national executive committee of your organisation, the ANC now declare 1986 the Year of Umkhonto we Sizwe — the People's Army."

According to the analysts three landmine blasts and a number of limpet mine explosions at sub stations, as well as other attacks, can be directly ascribed to the launching of ANC's intensification of violence campaign.

In the speech he called for a "mass political and military offensive" under the slogan of "every patriot a combatant and every combatant a patriot".

The analysts said Tambo had made reference to several important dates during his address.

These included the 10th anniversary of the Soweto student riots, which the ANC has declared "South Africa Youth Day".

Other important anniversaries mentioned were

the 40th anniversary of the mine workers strike of 1946; the 100th anniversary of May Day, which the ANC has declared a public holiday in South Africa; and the 30th anniversary of the women's march on Pretoria.

Certain references in the speech, said the analysts, also suggested that the ANC is claiming credit for the work of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) which met ANC representatives in Harare before the return of pupils to schools on January 28.

Tambo made reference to the "obligation to institute an alternative system of education" in 1986 and the institution of a programme of action to achieve maximum unity of students, teachers and parents, as well as trade unions and other movements.

Intelligence analysts said it appeared that the ANC would attempt to show its muscle by calling for school disruptions at the end of March.

Stayaway

This would coincide a mass stayaway from work in April and the launching of a civil disobedience campaign, including the burning of passes, according to Tambo's address.

The end of March appears to be the significant date for intensifying this political offensive, in order to give the ANC time to organise an effort to reach workers and students to "act with the same discipline and unity on a national scale" as had been the case in 1985 — the 'Year of the Cadre'.

While the dates mentioned in Tambo's speech are significant to the ANC, it can also be expected, according to the analysts, that the organisation will attempt to disrupt Johannesburg's Centenary celebrations, and to make attempts to highlight its own activities, including terrorism, on May 31, the 25th anniversary of the Republic, while efforts to ensure that the Government's constitutional reform programme does not get off the ground will also increase.

"There can be no doubt that 1986 will be a crucial year in so far as South African security is concerned in the face of an anticipated ANC onslaught, just as it will be in getting the constitutional reform programme to work," one of the analysts said.

BOTHAS LATEST SPEECH GENERATES CONFUSION

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Feb 86 p 9

[Commentary by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICANS, let alone foreigners, have every right to be confused about the country's new race policy.

Last Friday President PW Botha declared in his opening address to Parliament: "We have outgrown the outdated ... concept of apartheid."

Less than five days later, in a speech in parliament, the Minister of National Education and Transvaal leader of the National Party, FW de Klerk, defended racially segregated education and residential areas, as well as political representation on the basis of race.

In the interim a pregnant coloured woman married to a white man was turned away from a section of a hospital reserved for whites in Potchefstroom, authorities in Kirkwood in the Eastern Cape refused to renew the trading licence of a white businessman because he was married to a coloured woman, and coloured MPs were refused admission to a restaurant in parliament set aside for the members of the whites-only chamber in South Africa's tri-cameral parliament.

Seen in the context of these events, Botha's declaration raises three inter-related questions: what is apartheid, how far has the government moved away from apartheid and what steps are necessary to dismantle apartheid completely?

When apartheid was popularised as a slogan in the 1948 election campaign which brought the NP to power, it signified the determination of the NP to separate South Africa's races systematically, as far as possible. The different races were given their own areas, their own political institutions, their own schools and hospitals and their own recreational and sporting facilities.

These did not have to be — and were not — separate but equal. The Separate Amenities Act legalised the provision of inferior facilities to the politically subordinate blacks, coloureds and Indians.

The compulsory separation of races was most starkly manifest in the laws which forbade inter-racial sex and marriage and which deprived blacks of South African citizenship when their designated "homelands" became putatively sovereign independent states.

Classical apartheid, as Merle Lipton points out in her excellent book "Capitalism and Apartheid", was inextricably linked to a hierarchical ordering of South African society in which whites were at the top, blacks at the bottom and coloureds and Indians in between.

Associated with the racial hierarchy were discriminatory measures — including control of the movements of blacks — to keep the subordinate races out of white preserves.

Botha has started to modify — rather than dismantle — the structures he inherited from his predecessors.

The dissolution of the South African Indian Council and the Coloured Representatives Council and the creation of a tri-racial parliament with separate chambers for whites, coloureds and Indians represented a partial move away from strict apartheid.

Coloureds and Indians were given representation in the previously whites-only parliament, albeit in racially separate chambers. The 1984 constitution did, however, make provision for coloured and Indian representation in the central cabinet and for joint sittings of all three chambers.

The first full session of the new parliament saw the repeal of the laws proscribing inter-racial sex and marriage and the law which forbade the formation of multi-racial political parties and "interference" by one race in the political affairs of another.

Earlier, after his advent to power in 1978, Botha presided over changes in labour laws. They gave black workers the same rights to form legally recognised trade unions as whites and abolished the old system of separate — and more restrictive — labour laws for black workers.

Last year, under pressure generated by the gravest crisis in South African history, Botha pledged to restore South African citizenship to black people living in South Africa but deemed to be citizens of their assigned quasi-states. He further undertook to negotiate the return of South African citizenship to black people living in the reputedly independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, known as the TBVC states.

But Botha still has a long way to go if he is to give substance to his declaration that South Africa has "outgrown the outdated system of apartheid".

South Africa's four supposedly independent TBVC states are the products of apartheid policies. Their opponents have dubbed them "illegitimate offspring of apartheid".

They should logically be dissolved in the post-apartheid era which Botha purportedly wants to usher in. Botha, however, has made it clear that he has no intention of disbanding these pseudo-states.

The tri-racial parliament itself rests on the assumption that each race should have its own special chambers. That, in turn, means that each race has to be identified under the Population Registration Act.

Both the 1984 Constitution and the Population Registration Act underpinning it will have to be abolished before the post-apartheid order can come into being.

Botha has invited black leaders to serve on a statutory council under his chairmanship to discuss political restructuring for the future. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has set as one of his preconditions for participation on the council an acknowledgement by Botha that the tri-racial parliament is an interim measure only.

Botha is anxious to include Buthelezi as a leader with a known following in negotiations about the future. It remains to be seen, however, whether he will fulfil Chief Buthelezi's precondition for participation — and if so, how.

A law that epitomises the apartheid state is the Land Act of 1936, which allocates less than 14 percent of South Africa to blacks and precludes them owning land elsewhere, except in the racially segregated black townships.

Associated with it is the Group Areas Act. It pens blacks in white-designated South Africa in "ghettos" in the same way as the Land Act, supported by the pass laws, corrals millions of blacks in reservations disguised with the paraphernalia but not the substance of statehood.

In full page advertisements in the South African press, Botha said: "From my heart I ask you to share in the future. To share in the new South Africa."

But if the pillars of the old order are left intact, neo-apartheid — not anti-apartheid — will be the hallmark of the new South Africa.

BOTHAS' ENVISIONED NATIONAL STATUTORY COUNCIL COMPARED TO OLD NRC

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Feb 86 p 9

[Commentary by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

PRESIDENT P W Botha's decision last week to set up a national statutory council to facilitate consultation with black leaders came 50 years after the creation of another mechanism to enable blacks to advise the government, the Native Representatives Council (NRC).

But whether it will be more successful than the ill-fated NRC, or the stillborn 1980 proposal for a black advisory council, remains to be seen.

There are differences between the envisaged national council and the NRC.

The new council will be under the chairmanship of the president and will be able to advise on all matters of common concern, including pending legislation. The old NRC was an appendage of the old Native Affairs Department, six of whose officials served on the 16-member council.

Its function — like that of the proposed 1980 black advisory council — was to advise specifically on laws and policies affecting blacks.

Implicit in Botha's statement about the new council is that it will deliberate on political restructuring to find a niche for blacks in central government and to give them a say in decision-making at the national level.

Times are different, of course, but

the experiences of the NRC are not totally irrelevant to the new council (which the African National Congress has rejected derisively as a device to bring together "his regime and its bantustan creations").

The old NRC was launched with high hopes.

The then Deputy Prime Minister, J C Smuts, described it as a "notable advance," adding: "We have given them a platform and we have given them a constitutional organ which they can use for the ventilation of their grievances and for discussion of their affairs."

Many observers believed or hoped that the NRC would evolve into a black parliament. Z K Mathews, a prominent black leader of the time, remarked that it was a national body and could be used to promote national consciousness among blacks in place of tribalism.

Its 16 black members, 12 of whom were elected, included respected members of the then lawful ANC: Mathews, Lutuli, Dube, Champion. It had some prestige.

But in the end the NRC was rejected as a useless body. The crunch came in 1946 when the white official refused to allow discussion on the black

miners' strike which had convulsed the black community.

Paul Mosaka's eloquent summary of black frustrations on the NRC comes down the years as strongly as ever: "You sat down there. You came with your resolutions. You talked until your mouth was dry and that was the last you heard of it."

The creation of the new council represents the first major attempt to draw blacks into national affairs since the NRC adjourned *sine die* after being told in 1950 by the then Minister of Native Affairs, Hendrik Verwoerd, that he planned to dissolve it and replace it with tribally-based "Bantu authorities".

Recognising that it may mark a significant departure in National Party policy, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi has described it as a courageous step.

But he will only participate on specific conditions: he will have to be mandated by his people to participate, the council's deliberations must be open to the public, the government must acknowledge that the present tri-racial parliament — from which blacks are excluded — is an interim arrangement, and participants must sign a common declaration of intent and work to an agreed agenda.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1122

AFRIKANER, ZULU YOUTH PRESENT JOINT MEMORANDUM TO BOTHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 4

[Text]

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade and the newly-formed Afrikaans youth movement, Jeugkrag, intend presenting a joint memorandum to the State President, Mr P W Botha, to "communicate our deep concern for the future and constructive steps to create a conducive climate for negotiations".

Speaking at a joint Press conference at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday, Mr Musa Zondi, national chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, said the memorandum would measure the State President's commitment to his willingness to listen to the youth of South Africa.

"We will make a moral case to test his willingness to listen to the young voices who are not sure that the new dispensation being considered by the Government will mean a secure future for us," he said.

Mr Martinus van Schalkwyk, chairman of Jeugkrag, which was formed in October last

year, said the two organisations were undertaking joint projects to show that "it is possible to accommodate each other and to compromise".

Mr Zondi said the two organisations wanted young people to ask each other whether there was a "middle ground" which could form the backbone of a "new society".

Other joint projects envisaged by the organisations, include:

- Writing to influential people in South Africa, and to other youth organisations.

- Holding joint political conferences.

- Setting up machinery to enhance "serious negotiations."

CONTROVERSY OVER COUNCIL AREAS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 7 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by John Yeld]

[Text] THE Government seems to be ignoring the wishes of some of its traditional political supporters in setting up a regional service council for the Cape metropolitan area.

In terms of a draft notice published today the proposed region to be served by the Cape Metropole Regional Service Council is within the boundaries of the divisional councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch, Paarl and Swartland, including 35 municipalities, 36 management committees and four community councils.

The area, which is substantially larger than expected by most local government officials and observers, stretches as far north as Elands Bay.

Cape Town City Council the largest local authority affected — recommended that the RSC comprise the local authorities within greater Cape Town, including Bellville, Kuils River and Goodwood but excluding Stellenbosch, Somerset West and the Strand.

Influential

The Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee, which advises the Administrator on land-use planning, proposed an area including the divisional boundaries of the Cape, Paarl and Stellenbosch.

Several local authorities including the ostensibly apolitical but nevertheless influential

Stellenbosch Divisional Council and Stellenbosch Town Council are strongly opposed to their inclusion in a large RSC which includes Cape Town.

Other municipalities which have also expressed a wish to form a separate RSC are Kraaifontein, Strand, Somerset West, Franschhoek, Gordon's Bay and Wellington.

In November the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, warned smaller local authorities that they should consider the financial implications, asking whether they could afford to cut themselves off from bigger towns and cities where most RSC funds would be generated.

He dismissed fears that the RSCs would strip small local authorities of functions or that they would be swallowed by bigger councils.

Benefits

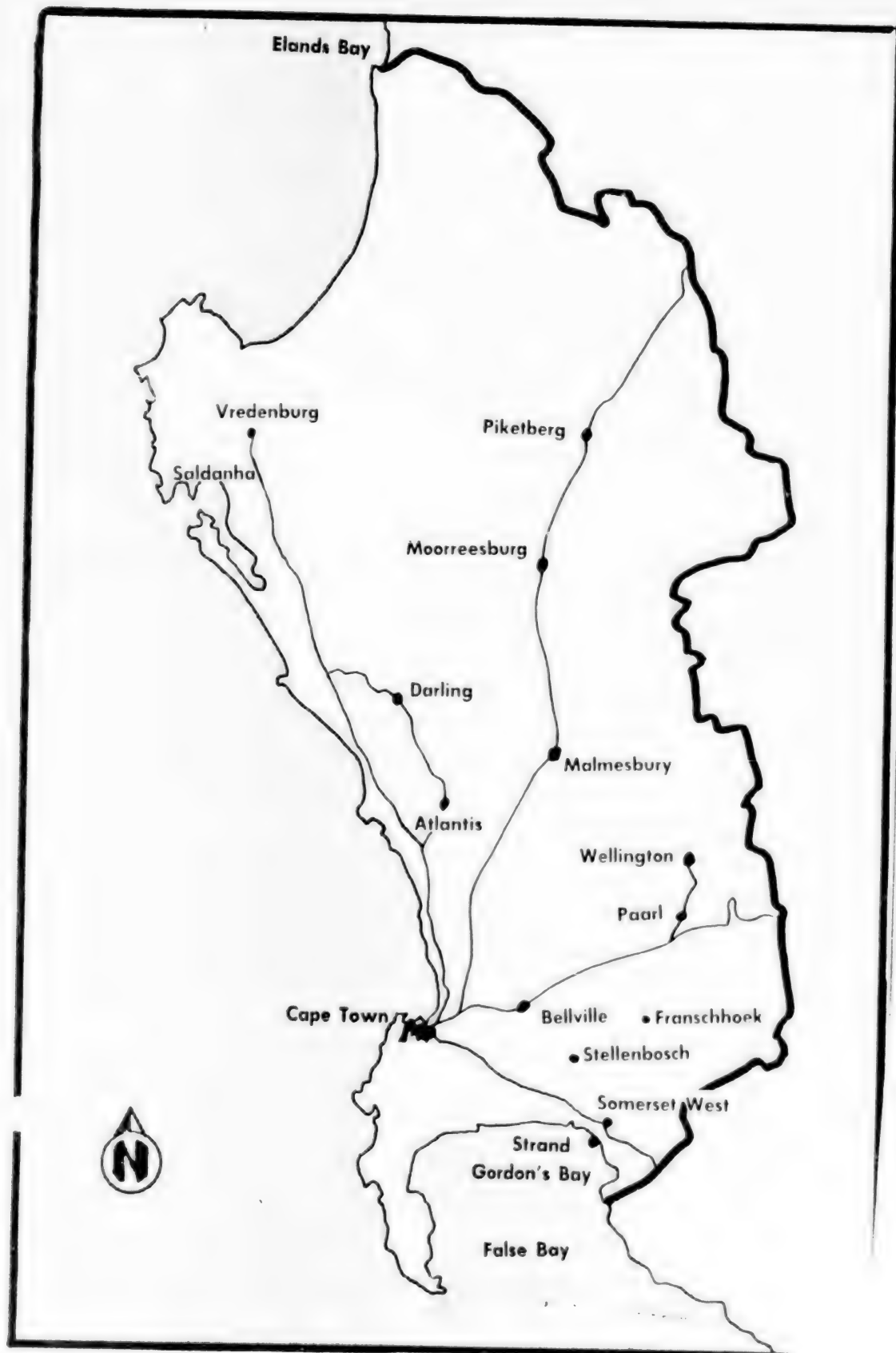
"The fact is that RSCs will deal with general affairs and municipalities will still be responsible for own affairs," he told the Kraaifontein municipality.

The possibility of indirect financial benefits flowing from the urban areas towns — particularly a major city like Cape Town — to the poorer, undeveloped rural areas has been suggested as the reason for including the Swartland Divisional Council and its several impoverished West Coast communities. Previously only Malmesbury was mooted for inclusion.

Also included is the "problem" area of Atlantis which has been plagued by unemployment and shrinking industrial activity.

Today's notice gives the minimum of 21 days required by the Act for submissions on the proposed demarcation.

● Written objections or representations must be lodged with the Secretary, Demarcation Board for Local Government Areas, Private Bag X644, Pretoria, 0001, on or before February 28.



The proposed boundary of the Cape Metropole Regional Service Council. The Demarcation Board is calling for any objections and representations.

OBJECTIVES OF RIGHTWING VIGILANTES EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Feb 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

THEY call themselves the A-Team or Mbhokoto, those groups of vigilantes which sprang up around the country last year, in small townships and in the homelands.

They were the people blamed for the murder of Chief Ampie Mayisa in Leandra, the people accused of rounding up the men of Moutse and whipping them in a hall filled with slippery, soapy water.

Their methods are violent, although they have killed maybe 50 people — fewer than those who met their death at the hands of the *amabutho*, the militant township youth who rout out those who collaborate with the "system". But some people accuse the vigilantes of working as proxies to the Security Forces during the unrest which claimed 1 000 lives last year.

So who are the vigilantes? And what makes them so threatening?

Nicholas Haysom, of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, is working on a book on the subject with the assistance of other lawyers and the Black Sash. He defines vigilantes as "extra-legal, informal agencies who use violence against citizens".

"What unites them is a common victim — the popular township leaders opposed to community councils, and in the rural areas those opposed to 'homeland' rule," Haysom said.

"Their strength lies in, at least, the passive support vigilantes enjoy from the police, and, in some cases, the active support of other official bodies like community councillors, Inkatha and the KwaNdebele government. This combination creates a situation where residents are incredibly vulnerable."

In Vryburg's Huhudi township, victims of vigilante attacks were themselves arrested by police and charged with public violence, but the

authorities have repeatedly refused to prosecute the vigilantes. Leandra civic leader Abel Nkabinda, who brought a successful Supreme Court order to restrain the vigilantes, who call themselves "Inkatha" (not to be confused with Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi's Inkatha), from assaulting residents, stated in his affidavit that police had ignored Chief Mayisa's calls for protection shortly before he was murdered.

"At a time of heightened resistance, vigilantes are not curtailed by the type of restrictions on the police," Haysom points out. "This makes them very dangerous and more terrifying to the residents, but not something for which the South African government is directly accountable."

He said vigilantes usually emerged in areas where the popular civic structures had limited goals, such as resisting forced removal, and not in areas controlled by the *amabutho*. For example, in Moutse — where 19 people died last month in clashes between KwaNdebele's Mbhokoto vigilantes and residents opposed to incorporation into the Ndebele "homeland" — students had taken no part in the school boycotts and student uprisings of the 1970s and 1980s.

Haysom said that in many cases it was the emergence of vigilantes which led to the rise of militant groups of youth.

"People have little faith in the ability of the authorities to protect them against the vigilantes. This leads to the brutal murder of suspected vigilantes as occurred in Leandra recently, when a 17-year-old youth suspected of participating in the 'Inkatha' gang murder of Mayisa was hacked to death at Mayisa's funeral," Haysom said.

Jeremy Seekings, a post-graduate Wits University politics student, began investigating the vigilante phenomenon after his research into

township politics was disrupted when one of his major sources, former Congress of South African Students activist Lefu Rasego, was hacked to death by the A-Team in the Parys township of Tumahole last November.

Seekings defined vigilantes as reactionary groups with vested economic interests in the status quo such as shop-keepers, or those directly connected with government structures, such as policemen, community councillors and teachers.

Added to the power vigilantes derived from the tacit and open support of the authorities, Seekings said, was their increasing access to guns in communities where most residents had no hope of obtaining firearm licences.

He divided vigilantes into two groups: The township-vigilantes in force in many small townships in the Transvaal, Free State and Northern Cape. And those operating as para-military groups in "homelands" such as Ciskei, KwaZulu and KwaNdebele, which is to receive independence this year.

Township vigilantes sprang up in small townships where policemen or community councillors were still in residence, he said, but not in larger areas where, as a result of attacks from the *amabutho*, police were housed in separate compounds and community councillors had either resigned or left the area.

In the Vryburg township of Huhudi, for example, two councillors have been identified among the vigilantes which killed two young activists in the United Democratic Front-affiliated Huhudi Civic Association (Huca). The Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee believes the attacks were an attempt to break the strength of Huca, which gained considerable support after it successfully resisted the forced removal of the community to Pudimoe in BophuthaTswana.

In Tumahole, Seekings said, the vigilantes were grouped around a policewoman and the families and friends of her lover and brother. These vigilantes, known as the A-Team, were set up after attacks on policemen's houses.

"Homeland" vigilante groups are no new phenomenon. President Lennox Sebe's Ciskei government used them in an attempt to crush the Mdantsane bus boycott of 1982. For some time Inkatha supporters have been a serious threat to UDF-affiliated bodies attempting to organise communities in KwaZulu territory.

These vigilante groups, according to Haysom, are often based on an ethnic chauvinism, and are usually organised under the traditional patronage of chiefs.

The newest addition to these para-military tribal gangs has been KwaNdebele's Mbhokoto (an Ndebele word meaning a millstone for crushing grain). Moutse residents testified in sworn statements that KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skhosana and Minister of Interior Piet Ntuli had supervised their abduction and assault in the hall of KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa, on January 1.

Their claims were given an added note of authenticity last week when Skhosana was publicly appointed president of the Mbhokoto organisation. Among the 25 people he appointed to its executive council were Ntuli, the mayor of Siyabuswa, the Speaker of the KwaNdebele House of Assembly and various businessmen.

Skhosana gave the Mbhokoto free reign to deal with people enforcing boycotts in the "homeland" and "with any trouble-maker who may be arrested. They can fetch such a person from the police and hit him," the Sowetan newspaper reported.

The newspaper also reported that the 400 people who attended the meeting were given food and liquor. "Bottles of beer passed from mouth to mouth while speakers addressed them."

Haysom said there were several allegations that vigilantes were paid.

According to Seekings, vigilantes severely disrupt the power balance in townships. In the battle against them either the militant youth, the most adept street fighters, assumed a disproportionate degree of influence and power, or the community came to rely on outsiders such as lawyers for protection.

He said it was a combination of militant action, legal intervention, media publicity and parliamentary lobbying which finally resulted in the disbanding and prosecution of vigilantes in Thabong, Welkom.

A further disturbing question mark hangs over the relation of vigilante groups to rightwing death squads believed to have been behind the abduction and assassination of prominent political activists last year.

"Vigilante action is often cast as black-on-black conflict," Haysom said. "Under this shadow a set of armed people who have not been pinned down have been responsible for the disappearance of activists like the three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leaders and the murder of Cradock civic leader Matthew Goniwe and his colleagues, and of Durban human rights lawyer, Victoria Mxenge. These murders may be connected to vigilante gangs, or they may be something more sinister."

QUEENSTOWN: ANOTHER KIND OF VIGILANTE GROUP

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Feb 86 pp 14-15

[Text] IN QUEENSTOWN, a vigilante group arose out of racial tensions between Africans and coloureds in neighbouring townships. On the day last year 12 people were killed by police in the "Massacre of November 17" in Mlungisi township, a group of vigilantes was formed in the substantially better-developed coloured area of New Rest.

Another feature which sets the Queenstown vigilantes apart from the vigilantes in black townships is that the Queenstown group was subsequently absorbed into a permanent South African Defence Force Commando.

Weekly Mail spoke to the unofficial head of the vigilantes, Winston Jasson, Queenstown's Labour Party chairman, head of the Border region's Association of Management Committees, and deputy principal of a primary school:

“The vigilantes were formed spontaneously after nine coloured houses — the homes of ordinary, simple people — were burned down by blacks. There were not enough policemen to protect us, so we decided to protect ourselves.

I believe the problem started because some coloureds told blacks we would support them in the consumer boycott, when in fact we had never said we would. I have sympathy for the blacks' living conditions but if this senseless boycott goes on I see a bleak future for the country. You can't cut your own throat.

Those people talk with their hearts, and not with their minds. The Labour Party used to be like that. It used to boycott. Now we've got another strategy. We haven't changed our principles — we're all against apartheid — just our strategies.

We called for action against the blacks because they made our people drink Omo, beat them up, and burnt their hands and

feet with plastic bags; some had to be hospitalised.

So on Sunday afternoon, November 17, the people called a meeting and we had to address them. The police were there too and told us our rights: we could protect our own property, our neighbours' and the community's. We had spoken to Captain Scholtz that morning and he said: "So long as you stay in your own area, that's okay."

Up to now no coloured vigilantes have gone into the black area, yet blacks burnt one of us — an old man, 64 years of age, called Bill Lenton, who had gone to Mlungisi to buy chewing tobacco. They burnt him to death.

The vigilantes operated till Friday, manning barricades; there were about 500 of us. We worked in shifts and that's why people say we were fewer.

It's not true that we disbanded because Grahamstown lawyers contacted the police and told them we were acting illegally. We disbanded because the police established a mobile unit nearby and the South African Defence Force pulled in.

The meeting the following Tuesday called to form a commando had been planned a long time back, long before the violence began. A lot of young guys joined the commando; there were 190 volunteers. We're going for a week's training at the Queenstown military base.

It's a lie that most of the guys are unemployed. A lot of them have jobs. My friend here who signed up is a teacher.

Our aim isn't to attack blacks. We made it quite clear at Tuesday's meeting which was attended by hundreds of people that we would refuse to go into the black township, and army officers at the meeting heard us. We are only protecting our property.

Of course we have weapons. Show me any soldier who doesn't have a gun.

DOCTORS CLAIM TO BE USED AS 'TOOLS OF APARTHEID'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Sue Dobson]

[Text]

Doctors at Johannesburg's Coronation Hospital are up in arms about a directive from the Transvaal Provincial Administration calling for the transfer of patients to regional hospitals in their "own" areas.

The directive is said to be aimed at easing the hospital's overcrowded conditions, but doctors feel they are being made to carry out racial segregation.

Two doctors from the hospital, who did not want to be identified, told *The Star* they felt they were being used as "tools of apartheid" by enforcing the directive.

"We have been told to send patients to their regional hospitals if they don't need specialised medical care. Black, coloured and Indian patients come all the way to Coronation Hospital because they know they will receive treatment of a high standard here."

Overcrowding complaints

Mr Daan Kirstein, the MEC for Transvaal Hospital Services, said from Cape Town last night that coloured people had complained about the overcrowding in the hospital.

Told by *The Star* that doctors felt they were being made to carry out apartheid, Mr Kirstein said: "That may be so, but coloureds have been unhappy about the shortage of beds in their own hospital, situated in their own suburb, and we have decided Indians and blacks must make way for them. That is all there is it."

Doctors, however, added that many regional hospitals were not equipped to deal with certain cases.

"We believe that we would not be acting in accordance with medical ethics if red tape forced us to send a patient to a hospital against his wishes. We would be enforcing the Group Areas Act."

The doctors are in an awkward situation. If they do not enforce

the directive they could face suspension without pay, pending an inquiry.

If found guilty they could be fined or dismissed.

Chairman of the Southern Transvaal Branch of the Medical Association of South Africa, Dr Jonathan Gluckman, said: "Clearly it is wrong to deprive a patient of special care because of administrative requirements.

"Surely, in the changing climate of reform in South Africa and President Botha's rejection of apartheid, the application of his outlook to the care of the sick should provide the opportunity for its practical utilisation. This instance exemplifies the very opposite."

Official comment was not available on the issue at the time of going to press.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1123

WHITE PUPILS WANT TO END CADET SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE WEEKEND MAIL in English 7-13 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Moira Levy]

[Text]

STUDENTS at a number of white high schools in Cape Town are demanding an end to the cadet system. Their slogan, "Schoolyard today, townships tomorrow", has appeared on stickers and pamphlets circulating in classrooms.

A meeting held this week by the Pupils' Awareness Action Group (PAAG), backed by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the Black Sash and teachers involved in Education for an Aware South Africa (EDASA) was told by a United Democratic Front official: "Your brothers, if they have an army rank of at least lieutenant, can detain me for up to 72 hours."

Graeme Bloch, who was detained last year for over six weeks, told the pupils, "Children in the townships are growing up under the shadows of the Casspirs. I know of a four-year-old who keeps asking for a gun to shoot the 'boere'."

"Last year coloured schoolchildren of your age were fighting street battles with the police."

School pupils are to hold a "Cadets Out" cultural evening tonight at the University of Cape Town as part of their focus against militarisation in schools. They aim to inform parents and teachers that participation in cadet programmes is not compulsory.

A pamphlet circulating in white schools reads: "It was in 1976 ... that the South African Defence Force officially took control of cadet programmes."

"The influence of the SADF is not confined to cadets. Its influence extends to the youth preparedness and guidance programmes as well. For example, the SADF requires the school guidance counsellor to organise the registering of pupils for the army."

"The youth preparedness programmes are the main vehicles for the SADF's influence in schools. They place stress on civic duties, patriotism and moral preparedness."

Two Cape Town high schools, both private, have decided to phase out conventional cadet programmes.

Bishops College offers students alternative programmes, ranging from first aid to sewing classes.

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CSO: 3400/1121

NEW FOUNDATION IN NATIONWIDE VIGILANCE MOVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] The Stallard Foundation, a newly-formed "forum for conservative thinkers", has begun a recruitment drive for a nationwide organisation of vigilantes to prevent crime in urban areas.

The foundation's founder director, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis MP (CP), told THE CITIZEN yesterday that the proposed system of "Neighbourhood Watches" had been prompted by what the foundation saw as the deterioration of law and order in urban areas, especially in the eastern Cape and on the Witwatersrand.

"It seems there is just no more law and order in some areas," said Mr Derby-Lewis.

He said the Stallard Foundation, named after the Minister of Mines in Jan Smuts' post-war Cabinet, Colonel C F Stallard, was "as angry as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)" about what the foundation considers to be the inability of "security forces" to properly prevent crime in urban areas.

His comment was in reaction to the formation of an AWB "guard unit" in Krugersdorp, following a petrol-bomb attack on a White home in the suburb of Dan Pienaarville, bordering the Black township of Munsieville.

In a statement released by the Stallard Foundation, deterioration of law and order in urban areas is attributed to the relaxing of influx control, "which has resulted in a large number of unemployed people flooding the urban areas and resorting to crime for their livelihood."

"It is unlikely that the Government will have either the courage or the inclination to tighten up on the influx of unemployed people to the cities," the statement said.

"As it would appear that their commitments to patrolling Black and Coloured areas have resulted in a severe burden being placed upon the shoulders of our security forces, the time has come for the individual to play his part in the maintenance of law and order.

"The basis of operation (of the Neighbourhood Watches) would be less formal than the SAP reserve and would be open to the young and old."

CSO: 3400/1158

MARKINOR POLL: DESPITE PRESSURES MANY HOPEFUL ABOUT FUTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 86 p 15

[Text] Despite mounting inflation, unemployment, limited salary increases and world pressure, South Africans are not downhearted.

This emerges from a Markinor poll report, which says: "Either they are totally divorced from reality, or they have complete faith in the Government's commitment to solving the country's most pressing problems."

"At the beginning of 1985, whites were uncertain about what to expect. Forty percent expected 1985 to be better than 1984, and 37 percent expected it would be worse."

"Blacks were more pessimistic. Only 10 percent thought that 1985 would be better, with 52 percent convinced that it would be worse than 1984."

"Expectations for 1986 are not significantly different. An optimistic 40 percent of whites look forward to a better 1986, with 40 percent believing that 1986 will see further deterioration. Among blacks, on balance, 39 percent now think that 1986 will be worse — not quite as bleak an outlook as a year ago."

"Between 1983 and 1985 blacks were more convinced or aware of the probability of increased industrial action. But not quite as many whites and blacks expect there to be an increase in strikes in 1986, as was the case at the beginning of 1985."

WORLD ATTENTION

"Still, four out of 10 believe that strikes will increase, but the hope is there that the situation will not be as bad as 1985."

"Since the end of 1980, whites have expected the international situation to be increasingly troubled. World attention and pressure on South Africa have increased, and this, among other international problems, is something white and black South Africans are more and more aware of."

"Interestingly, blacks do not expect the situation to be as troubled in 1986 as in 1985. Do they feel that international pressure will abate, or that the Government will respond to the pressure?"

"All in all, South Africans are not much more pessimistic about 1986 than they were about 1985. They do not expect that life will deteriorate, and at the same time they are hopeful and optimistic that the Government will take positive steps to solve South Africa's more pressing racial and economic problems."

COSATU EMBARKS ON SPECIFIC PROJECTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Feb 86 p 13

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Important policy decisions taken by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) concerning the federation's political position, its approach to Inkatha and its attitude towards other key issues were announced yesterday.

The central executive committee of Cosatu, comprising 85 delegates representing 500 000 members in 33 affiliated unions, met in Johannesburg at the weekend. Policy decisions taken by the committee include:

- No direct affiliation to any political organisation inside or outside the country.
- The need to challenge the power of multinationals and to "expose and clarify for everyone their manipulation of all aspects of workers' lives".
- Demands for May 1 and June 16 as paid holidays and the possible sacrifice of "racist" public holidays like Republic Day and Kruger Day.
- Strong opposition to the de-regulation of the small business sector which would result in the exploitation of workers.
- No affiliation to any of the international major trade union federations but a policy of forging "fraternal links with progressive worker organisations in all countries".

The coming year will be vital for the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) as it strives to entrench itself as a force to be reckoned with in the labour movement and beyond.

The federation yesterday announced several projects and spelled out its policies at a Press conference in Johannesburg, the new seat of Cosatu's headquarters.

The announcements followed the first meeting of the central executive committee at the weekend.

The committee received reports on the tense situation between Cosatu and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement in Natal. Cosatu made it clear it did not see the relationship between the two as "a state of war" but it was clearly concerned, particularly about reports of violence against Cosatu leaders coming from Vryheid and Newcastle.

Inkatha has denied responsibility for the violence but Cosatu has launched a campaign to make people aware of the gap

it claims exists between Inkatha's professed commitment to non-violence and the organisation's actions.

However, the Inkatha/Cosatu tussle is seen by Cosatu as essentially a side issue when the scale of Cosatu's national projects are considered.

The federation has decided to take up the cause of farm workers in South Africa. Cosatu has condemned the Government's refusal to extend rights of union association to farm workers, which it claims are in a position of "semi-slavery".

The committee has resolved to work towards establishing a farm workers' union. The affiliates to Cosatu involved in industries linked to large agricultural plantations, with committees already established to organise farm workers, will seek national and international support in its campaign to mobilise farmhands.

Organising unemployed workers into a union is also a Cosatu priority. National office bearers have been instructed to make contact with all committees organising the unemployed.

The construction industry is another Cosatu target. There are thousands of construction workers who are already members of unions affiliated to Cosatu but there is no specific construction workers' union.

Cosatu plans to change that and to seek out other like-minded unions in the construction industry with a view to forming one union.

The federation has decided to pursue its campaign to organise a boycott of the Johannesburg centenary celebrations.

Mergers are also high on Cosatu's agenda for this year. The federation reports much progress made in industrial sector meetings. Cosatu said it did not intend to ignore general unions and believed they should be involved from the outset in talks regarding the formation of strong, single-industry unions.

There are also signs that the dismissal of 23 000 platinum miners from Gencor's Impala Platinum in Bophuthatswana in December could have further repercussions outside the homeland. Cosatu hopes to ensure the workers are reinstated and that the National Union of Mineworkers is allowed to organise in the homeland.

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CSO: 3400/1122

EXPLANATION OF DETAINEES' HUNGER STRIKES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Feb 86 p 13

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

What has driven detainees in Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison to start a hunger strike?

The reasons are suggested in two memoranda which the detainees allegedly handed to prison staff on January 24 to convey to the Ministers of Justice and of Law and Order.

They make it clear that their primary demand is for the release of detainees and an end to the state of emergency, but it is also apparent that detainees hope to improve conditions.

Their grievances fall into various categories

● Food provision: it was alleged that black detainees get a different quantity of bread from coloured and Indian detainees, and that white detainees receive a "far superior" diet.

The detainees objected to the alleged absence of tables and chairs in the dining hall. They say they are forced to squat on the cold cement floor.

At Protea police station, where some detainees were held before transfer to Diepkloof, nothing but soft porridge three times a day was served.

Police commented that "normal rations which are prescribed" were provided at Protea.

● Medical care: it was alleged that the prison doctor had turned down numerous requests for specialised treatment and "has left us with the impression he has to operate under certain constraints"

Dissatisfaction was expressed about detainees having to pay for some medical care. They were not earning a livelihood but in any case detainees' requirements were the responsibility of the State.

● Exercise and recreation: there were requests for the cell doors to be left open so that detainees had access to the court yard all day — instead of being closeted together for 23 hours a day, (meal times excluded).

● Control of letters: "Red tape and delays coupled with very strict censorship makes the writing of letters meaningless. No correspondence from the outside has been allowed," the Minister was told.

● Punishment: detainees alleged that punishment was arbitrary and that deprivation of meals and isolation were "unacceptable".

The document continued: "In addition humiliating instructions to detainees to squat with heads bowed (shaff-kop) are totally uncalled for."

● Visits: the Minister was informed that many detainees had had no visits at all in their months in the cells. "Where permission has been granted, the duration and unwarranted degree of supervision of such visits renders them upsetting."

The Department of Prisons Services has commented that "the signatories and those who have assisted with the document have maximum publicity in mind whereas the prisons authorities have the task of providing accommodation and facilities according to legally defined norms"

It added: "If there is a deviation from such norms the prison authorities will adapt."

"To determine whether there is any deviation, great reliance is placed on monitoring mechanisms, which are operative at all times. The prison authorities have therefore again, upon instruction of the Minister of Justice, submitted the memorandum to the monitoring process."

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said visits by family and lawyers and the granting of study privileges were clearly defined by regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act.

These provide that neither visits nor study facilities are automatic rights of detainees — they are discretionary privileges granted by the authorities.

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CSO: 3400/1122

OPPOSITION TO HOSPITAL RACE DIRECTIVE GROWING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by Sue Dobson]

[Text] Opposition is growing in the Indian and coloured communities to a directive received by doctors at Johannesburg's Coronation Hospital calling for the transfer of black and Indian patients to regional hospitals in their "own" areas.

A community meeting has been planned for this week to oppose the instruction. Last week, doctors at the Coronation Hospital protested about a directive received from the Transvaal Provincial Administration instructing them to transfer patients to regional hospitals in their "own" areas if they did not require specialised medical care.

The directive is said to be aimed at easing the hospital's overcrowded conditions. However, many doctors believe they will be acting as "tools of apartheid" if they carry out the directive.

Mr Daan Kirstein, MEC for Hospital Services, said yesterday that coloured people in Coronationville had complained about overcrowding at "their" hospital.

"We're not talking about apartheid. Politics does not come into this issue--it's a matter of hospital services. The directive is a practical measure to alleviate the crowded situation of a coloured hospital in a coloured area. People must be sent to hospitals in areas where they belong," said Mr Kirstein.

Earlier this week, the Health Workers' Association (HWA) expressed its support for colleagues at Coronation Hospital and the health secretariat of the Azanian People's Organisation has condemned the directive as being "symptomatic of our sick society."

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CSO: 3400/1121

SLABBERT CRITICIZED FOR STATEMENTS ABOUT PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 86 p 6

[Commentary by Ken Owen]

[Text] THE ABDICATION of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert has opened the entire question of the leadership and direction of the Progressive Federal Party.

The various accounts of the psychic hungers that caused Slabbert to abandon his party make one thing clear: the pleasure principle is not a proper guide to political life. Parliament exists not to satisfy its members, but to exact their service.

Slabbert's apologists blame a failure of support from the Afrikaner verligtes and the business community for his own loss of heart.

This is an astonishing but revealing defence. He was above all the political creature of Big Business. He was helped into politics by Big Business, sustained in it, supported and sponsored by Big Business. Behind him stood such unflinching backers as Max Bor-kum, Gordon Waddell and Zach de Beer.

Nor did the verligte Afrikaners owe him anything. He left them years ago to go to Parliament from Rondebosch, a safe English-speaking constituency. Though he was an immensely popular professor at Stellenbosch, he did not, at the start of his political career, dare to ask even that enlightened Afrikaner constituency to give him its support. Why does he expect it now?

The fact is Slabbert had it too easy. He brought no constituency

with him, no political dowry except a fine mind, a handsome face and a trim figure.

He was, of course, not to blame if that was precisely the sort of Afrikaner the party was looking for. The party itself was at fault, and for two reasons.

Firstly, there is an assumption in the higher WASP ranks of the PFP (as there was in the higher ranks of the old UP) that politics can be won on the basis of a quick fix. It is quintessentially Johannesburg corporate thinking: get a new MD, a new fixer, pay him well, let him get on with the job — and the board of directors can go comfortably back to golf.

In politics, the quick fix is assumed to be a clever Afrikaner — a Botha or a Smuts or a Strauss or a Jan Steytler or a Slabbert; at a pinch a De Villiers Graaff comes close enough — who will relieve the hierarchy of the tedious business of dealing with those incomprehensible "other ranks" of Afrikanerdom.

Secondly, the leaders of the PFP — even Colin Eglin is not exempt on this count — have been seduced ever since the long-

ago days of Jack Kennedy by the politics of glamour. They often imagine that to win in politics requires a pretty face, a quick tongue, a sense of style and a huge dollop of media hype.

There is no need to elaborate on the intellectual and social arrogance which, especially in the

US, underlies this view of politics. It is sufficient to say that, in fixing on Slabbert, it ignored the reality that the PFP caucus is packed with a different kind of creature.

It is not just that Eglin himself served many years in the wilderness before he got to Parliament and that he tends his constituency assiduously, or that Helen Suzman has found her way so deep into the hearts of her constituents in Houghton, or that Harry Schwarz is so closely identified with his Yeoville voters that he speaks with their idiom and intonation.

The younger members have similarly earned their spurs. Roger Hulley fought a hopeless battle against Lapa Munnik before he was permitted to win Constantia. Ken Andrews laboured long in Gardens before unseating Dawie de Villiers, a feat that Slabbert might have envied. Brian Goodall, between his defeat in Edenvale and his victory there, canvassed 3 000 voters individually.

Peter Soal tended other people's canvass cards and posters for years before he got a crack at Parliament. Graham MacIntosh won, lost, and won again. Andrew Savage took a number of beatings before he won. Roger Burrows has, according to one of his senior

colleagues, come into Parliament by "honest hard work," becoming the latest of these young men. These are the people who can truly claim to represent the

PFP voters. Their roots go deep into the constituencies, and they know their people. Slabbert, an outsider grafted on to that taproot, depended for political sustenance on a smaller circle, and it lacked the sustenance

Slabbert is yesterday's man. The backbenchers, most of them having spent a decade or more in active grass-roots politics, represent a huge investment in the future. There are many more behind them in provincial and local government. They all have a right to demand protection of their future.

The duty falls firstly on the senior members of the caucus: Eglin, Dr Alex Boraine, Ray Swart of Natal, Helen Suzman, Schwarz and those two unpretentious workhorses, Brian Bamford and Nic Olivier (who, lacking a dowry, has tried to make up for it by a huge intellectual investment in the party).

The task is possible. The pieces can be picked up and put together again. But there is one proviso.

The parliamentary idea is a noble one that binds elected representatives from many countries into one brotherhood. It is

greater than its servants. Parliamentary associations pay each other respect, not because MP's (or Congressmen, or whatever they call themselves) are estimable creatures, but because they serve the idea of constitutionality, of lawful change.

Parliament, as Slabbert argued eloquently at the party's congress in Durban last September, is the necessary instrument of constitutional change. Whatever its weaknesses, Parliament is the middle ground between revolutionary attack and military counter-revolution, between the totalitarianisms of left and right.

Any member of the PFP who, like Slabbert, has come to doubt the relevance of Parliament, or anybody who thinks it a lesser institution than the church or the university or the revolutionary conspiracy, has no right to claim leadership of a parliamentary party. Those who flirt with unconstitutional change are in Parliament under false pretences.

The party has been grievously wounded by Slabbert; it must not suffer another such blow. It is up to the party on Saturday to choose as its leader a man who can stay the course and, if he must, selflessly prepare the way for another man's triumph.

SLABBERT HITS BACK AT KEN OWEN'S ATTACK

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert]

[Text] IN TAKING up the pen to reply to Ken Owen's attack on me ("Why Slabbert is yesterday's man," *Business Day*, February 13) I was struck by curious but irrelevant coincidences: I am a leader without a party and Owen is an editor without a newspaper. This could be an object lesson in two different concepts of failure.

One could dwell on qualities such as stamina, teamwork, staying on when others want you to go, going when others want you to stay and, of course, other personal qualities that become a factor in any career.

But as I said, this coincidence is irrelevant and to dwell on it would simply reduce one to the snivelling personal abuse which Owen confuses with analysis.

Confirmed

I have to accept that he does not look on me with any favour and has not for a long time. After all, to regard me as a "self indulgent, undependable glamour boy," "an outsider grafted on to the taproot of politics by big business" is not an opinion developed by my resignation. The resignation simply confirmed what he thought of me in any case.

I have written at length elsewhere on how and why I entered politics. Owen has either not read this or prefers not to believe me. I can do nothing about either.

Owen is a provocative political

journalist and I enjoy reading his column. I have said so to him personally. But I cannot take him seriously. On politics he has an eclectic, incisive but shallow mind, flirting from one topic to the next, depending on what irritates, excites or thrills him. But generally speaking, it is fun to read.

Except sometimes when he can be totally ridiculous. Like his ponderous pronouncement on the virtues of parliamentary democracy. "Parliament," he writes, "exists not to satisfy its members, but to exact their service" and "the parliamentary idea is a noble one that binds elected representatives from many countries into one brotherhood".

Sagely, he pontificates: "It

serves the idea of constitutionality, of lawful change" ... "It is the middle ground between totalitarianisms of left and right".

What on earth has all this got to do with SA? Owen knows that there are more people in SA outside of Parliament who would like to participate in democratic government than those inside.

Damaged

In fact, the majority inside Parliament do not want the majority outside to come in at all. The virtues of parliamentary democracy are contradicted by those who control it as an institution right at this moment.

Owen also knows that Parlia-

ment as an instrument of lawful constitutional change has been grievously damaged by this government introducing the tri-cameral system.

Nobody was more incisive and devastating in pulling this Parliament apart during the referendum than Owen himself. He at least owes it to his readers to explain how the PFP can use this Parliament to promote "constitutional change" and be the "middle ground between totalitarianisms of left and right". Surely this is the political substance of my resignation?

This is where I failed as leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly. Owen knows that this government has demonstrated its contempt for the parliamentary tradition and for accountable government. It is doing so more and more by the day.

What advice does he give those PFP members who battle on? "Don't worry, hang on, things will come right just because you are there!" Owen knows this is nonsense. He has written countless articles stating that change is not going to come through Parliament.

Is it not possible for Owen to even think that I could not carry on as before, not because I wished to abandon Parliamentary democracy but because I was concerned about it? The question of political substance he has yet to answer as far as my resignation is concerned is: "What should Slabbert have done, which

he neglected, to promote constitutional lawful change so that we could get rid of apartheid?" Because this is the advice which my successor will bless him for.

The point is, of course, Owen is completely indifferent to this question. This is something which comes out clearly in his column when analysing the quality and rate of change in South Africa.

Thus again, when he is trying to be profound about Parliament in the SA context, I cannot take Ken Owen seriously. He simply seizes upon the idea of Parliament — "a noble one" at that — to set up some assumptions which he proceeds to substantiate with his own prejudices about me, "big business," the PFP and white politics in general.

Persuaded

Some factual errors: I was not chosen by big business to stand for the old Progs. I was persuaded by Colin Eglin. I was not a professor at Stellenbosch at any time, but one at Wits when I stood in Rondebosch.

Max Borkum and Zach de Beer did not back me to become leader of the PFP — those backbenchers whom Owen eulogises did. Rondebosch may have been a safe English-speaking seat — it certainly was not a safe Progressive Party one.

But all this is too boringly factual. Good old Ken Owen! Always a bee in his bonnet.

LEGITIMACY OF PARLIAMENT QUESTIONED WITH SLABBERT'S RESIGNATION

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] THE dramatic withdrawal of Frederick van Zyl Slabbert from parliamentary politics has called into question both the legitimacy and the relevance of parliament.

Slabbert could hardly have been more forthright.

He labelled parliament the "playground of politicians" and the reaction of parliamentarians to the crisis sweeping across the land "a grotesque ritual of irrelevance... a masquerade held by a bunch of stunted men who are scared to raise their heads above their trenches to see what the world really looked like."

Of the government's "reformist" response specifically Slabbert said: "What I have found and seen from all of them is simply not good enough. It is a false start."

The new tri-racial parliament, with its segregated and smaller chambers for coloureds and Indians, its "hopelessly flawed", a manifestation of "an oppressive domination" which, if extended to blacks, will make further violence and conflict inevitable.

The legitimacy of parliament, its right to make laws for the country, has long been questioned by politically aware members of the politically subordinate races, for the simple reason that they were excluded from parliament for most of its existence.

From its formation in 1910 to the formal inauguration of the new reformist constitution in 1984, parliament was a whites-only institution.

Even when blacks and coloureds had a common roll vote — from 1910 to 1936 in the case of blacks and to 1956 in that of coloured voters in the Cape — only whites were allowed to stand for election to parliament.

When black and coloured voters on separate rolls were allowed to elect special representatives — from 1936 to 1960 for blacks and from 1956 to 1963 for coloureds — they could only choose whites to represent them.

But for most of parliament's life it was not regarded as irrelevant, even by the excluded majority. Parliament was the source of power — and power, as Napoleon noted, is never ridiculous, or, it may be added, irrelevant.

For whites it was both legitimate and relevant, as demonstrated by high polls in a succession of hard fought elections.

But, in contrast, from the outset the apartheid political institutions created by parliament suffered from a crisis of legitimacy.

The difference is one of degree only between the Natives Representative Council (1936 to 1950), the Coloured Representative Council (1960 to 1969), the South African Indian Council (1969 to 1983), the legislative assemblies in the "black homelands" and the black town councils, alias community councils, alias urban bantustan councils (also known as UBCs or "useless boys' clubs").

In varying degrees all were scorned and rejected by a majority of people for whom they were intended. Elections were characterised by low percentage polls, voter apathy, community hostility and active boycott campaigns.

Members serving in these separate institutions have long been subject to political opprobrium as "collaborators" and "quislings" and, more recently, to physical attacks on their lives and property.

In 1982 the government, confronted by an impasse in its attempt to forge viable separate institutions for the coloured and Indian communities, decided to create a special niche for them in a remodelled central parliament. Coloured and Indian chambers were added to the old racial parliament.

But for many the creation of these two chambers amounted merely to the grafting onto parliament of the old, discredited CRC and SAIC. The illegitimacy of these segregated institutions was, as it were, transferred to parliament itself.

The decision to establish these two chambers for the coloured and Indian people was never legitimated by referendums, as it was for the whites.

Doubts about their questionable legitimacy intensified with the August 1984 elections. Less than a third of the registered coloured voters went to the polls and less than a fifth of the eligible voters. For Indian voters the equivalent figures were just over a fifth and between a tenth and a fifth.

The new constitution created a crisis for the PFP.

It opposed the new constitution and implicitly sided with those who called for a boycott of the elections to the new second and third chambers.

But, as the renegade PFP frontbencher, Japie Basson, was quick to point out, it was inconsistent for PFP MPs to oppose participation by coloureds and Indians in the segregated chambers while happily sitting in a segregated whites-only chamber and, before that, in an exclusively white parliament.

After the establishment of the new tri-cameral parliament, the PFP altered its position when it decided "in principle" at its congress last year to contest seats in the coloured and Indian chambers. Its rationale for the decision was the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

These events and doubts gnawed at the confidence of the PFP and created the psychological climate for maturation of the doubts about its role in parliament which Slabbert articulated eloquently a week ago.

Slabbert's speech further corroded confidence in PFP ranks about its future role. This was compounded by the resignation later in the week of Alex Boraine, former chairman of the PFP Federal Council, who had told WM: "Any MP with self-respect will have to think carefully. We can't carry on as though nothing has happened."

But another process was simultaneously pushing parliament — and especially the tepidly liberal parliamentary opposition — to the sidelines: the rise of extra-parliamentary opposition, whether in the form of radical but legal movements such as the UDF or the pro-black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation or in the form of armed guerrillas or township arsonists.

In many respects the real political arena last year was in the black townships where Security Forces, equipped with draconian powers under the Emergency regulations, battled to contain the on-going rebellion.

Parliament was not even in session for half the year. It did not approve the declaration of a State of Emergency. Slabbert noted pertinently in one of his last speeches that the failure to summon parliament at least to debate the State of

Emergency was an expression of supreme contempt for parliament by the government.

Decisions are increasingly taken, not by parliament or even by the cabinet, but by the State Security Council and, at the local level, by police commissioners vested with vast powers. Parliament's role increasingly is merely to approve decisions formally, *ex post facto*.

Many South Africans feel that the tri-cameral parliament has already outlived its usefulness, that without a mandate from the majority of the people it is neither legitimate nor relevant.

The words of Oliver Cromwell perhaps sum up their feelings towards the existing MPs, with one or two honourable exceptions: "It is not fit that you should sit any longer ... You should now give place to better men."

SLABBERT'S RESIGNATION SHOWS GAP IN BLACK, WHITE VIEWS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 pp 14, 15

[Article by Gavin Evans]

[Test] SELDOM has a political act revealed so sharply the gulf between black and white perceptions of change as did Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's resignation from parliament last week.

Most white opinion-formers have either condemned the move or seen it as an unfortunate decision. Most black leaders have welcomed it.

President PW Botha said he found it strange that a politician should turn his back on parliament, the only mechanism to bring about change. **Vause Raw**, of the New Republic Party, accused Slabbert of "throwing in the towel".

And while some PFP MPs are believed privately to support his decision, most appear to be unsympathetic. The PFP Houghton branch issued a press statement expressing disappointment at the manner and timing of its former leader's resignation.

The white English press has also seen little that is positive emerging from Slabbert's stand.

"Nothing has convinced us that his action is not a political cop-out," said the Star in an editorial.

SAAN columnist **Ken Owen** went as far as calling Slabbert a "dilettante", and said he had "betrayed the parliamentary idea" and "delivered us to the totalitarianisms of the Left and Right".

In sharp contrast, the response of black political leaders and groups, except those in parliament, has been uncritical, and for the most part jubilant.

Following are some of their comments:

● **The African National Congress:** A long statement praising Slabbert for resigning was issued by ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo, but it may not be quoted because he is a listed person.

An ANC representative said Slabbert's courage, honesty and loyalty to a common South African nationhood had led him to abandon a privileged political position. Referring to Slabbert as a "New Voortrekker", he said his action would be acclaimed by millions of people of all races.

"It is the first time in the history of South African that a leader of a political party has resigned his seat and party leadership for the reasons he gave and in that respect it is an amazing precedent. It also occurred at a time when his political career was on the up, so it is doubly courageous.

"It indicates a recognition that it is the extra-parliamentary political opposition which is the decisive arena."

● **Muntu Myeza, AZAPO publicity officer:** "The pathetic speech made at the opening of the white parliament and the fulminations offered ... have been dealt a death blow by the resignation of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

"This resignation should not be regarded as defeatist but as a confirmation of the black consciousness movement's analysis that fundamental change cannot be affected from within the white government structures."

● **Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi:** He said Slabbert must be respected for coming to the conclusion that parliament was ineffective, although it had taken him 10 years to do so.

"I was not surprised to hear of his resignation because he hinted to me when we were both in the United States that he felt strongly that he should resign. I sympathise with members of the PFP for losing the leadership of such a talented leader ...

and I hope that his undoubted talents will be available to white South Africa and the country as a whole."

● **United Democratic Front:** "We welcome Dr Slabbert's resignation and hope that the remainder of PFP MPs, and all collaborators, will follow suit."

● **Bishop Desmond Tutu:** "I compliment Dr Slabbert for resigning because parliament has now become a charade. By being there Dr Slabbert and his colleagues in the PFP were giving the impression that South Africa was a multi-party state, whereas it is a one-party state, as the opposition has become ineffective in parliament."

● **Cas Saloojee, Transvaal Indian Congress Publicity Secretary:** "Certain inescapable conclusions arise from his action. He has emphasised that the crisis in our country cannot be resolved through parliament as it is constituted at the moment."

"Dr Slabbert took the right position in calling for a no-vote in the 1983 referendum. He came to the conclusion that the tri-cameral parliament would only exacerbate the country's problems. Through his resignation he has put this conclusion into practice."

● **Dr Allan Boesak:** "It was a courageous decision and one which opens new perspectives on the situation from the white Opposition point of view. His resignation is a very serious indictment of PW's policies in general, and his last speech in particular."

There have also been some in the white community who have seen Slabbert's decision in a more positive light.

● **Dr Beyers Naude, General Secretary, SA Council of Churches:** "I think it was a very courageous action on the part of Dr van Zyl Slabbert. He has discovered through the painful experience of disillusionment that no meaningful political change can take place within the present parliamentary structures as controlled by the National Party, and that any meaningful development with regard to the political rights of all the people of South Africa will have to be generated and promoted through extra-parliamentary structures."

● **The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee:** "Jodac welcomes Dr Slabbert's stand. Far from being a cop-out, this action has shown him to be a visionary whose role in a future democratic South Africa will long outlive those of his critics on the right. This step should be seen as a signal to his supporters that the time has come to join with the millions of South Africans who are fighting for democracy from outside of parliament."

● **Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash:** "When I first heard of Dr Slabbert's resignation, my reaction was that this was a dramatic and important statement. Since then its significance has been obscured, which is a pity because it means confusion has been created without the kind of contribution the country sorely needs."

"People should read carefully his sign-off speech in parliament because it went straight to the point of the disastrous delusions which white South Africa and part of the international community have displayed since Rubicon 2."

REACTION TO SLABBERT'S RESIGNATION EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Feb 86 p 10

[Commentary by David Braun]

[Excerpt]

A serious error of 1985, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said at the start of this year's No-confidence Debate, was the utter and complete contempt shown by the State President and the National Party for parliamentary government.

He said there were not many countries with parliamentary government where a state of emergency would be declared, the stock exchange closed down and the Government renege on its international debts.

Further, Dr Slabbert said, the Government had admitted that it had violated its own accord with a neighbouring state and that inflation had shot to an all-time high.

Yet the Government had not felt even slightly guilty about its failure to call Parliament in order to explain its actions.

"This Government dismisses with contempt and in sneering tones any appeal in this regard," he said.

"It is abundantly clear that the Government simply sees Parliament as a political laundry machine to wash out its legislative programme for a few months in the year, the shorter the better, in order to do whatever it wants to do in any case.

RUBBER STAMP

"Parliament is becoming a rubber stamp for the Government and not a forum where Government is called to account."

Dr Slabbert added that because of the Government's contempt of Parliament it was becoming more remote from the rest of society and the people knew less of what was going on in the country.

"More and more it is government by stealth and subterfuge; government by obfuscation and double-speak. The Government has forgotten how to open up to people because it has become the master of the cover-up.

"Because of its contempt of Parliament, the Government also has contempt for opposition; it knows what is best for everybody, and anybody who questions its word is automatically misguided or perhaps even unpatriotic or subversive," he said.

The average South African was treated like a child and told the Government knew best. Everybody had to accept its word, Dr Slabbert said.

"But what is the worth of its word when it admits that it deliberately misled Parliament and

would do so again; when it admits that it has deliberately not honoured its obligations.

"It is this kind of arrogance, this kind of total contempt for accountable government which dominated (1985)."

He gave as specific examples the Government's handling of the emergency, the Vaz diaries (relating to the violation of the Nkomati Accord), "its continued destruction of the economy" and what he called the role of the military in executive authority.

Ordinarily, such an attack from the Leader of the Opposition at the start of the No-confidence Debate would have been casually rebuffed by the Government.

But Dr Slabbert's reasons for resigning forced the Government to take it far more seriously.

Although he was at pains to stress afterwards that he still believed that Parliament remained a powerful and valid mechanism for change, President Botha grasped immediately the danger of the Opposition Leader's political immolation.

It should be remembered that it came on top of his angry accusations of the Government's contempt for Parliament, his disappointment in the President's opening speech, his disillusionment with the tricameral system and his complaint that he (and the Opposition) were not taken seriously.

Dr Slabbert's resignation at the end of the important No-confidence Debate lent credence to the argument that in South Africa what happens outside Parliament is more important than the events within.

President Botha moved quickly to try to correct this perception.

Reacting to Dr Slabbert's resignation, he said that while he did not want to comment on the action itself, "we must enhance the status of Parliament and maintain its dignity because it is the only instrument which can bring about change".

General Magnus Malan, who was singled out for particularly harsh criticism by Dr Slabbert in the No-confidence Debate, seemed to react to this this week when he read a lengthy statement to the Assembly about "the need to know".

DEFENCE FORCE

He reaffirmed the principle that Parliament, as the highest institution of government, had the right to be informed about the activities of the SA Defence Force which, after all, was an instrument of its authority.

He said he did not regard the activities of the SADF above parliamentary discussion or as a closed book for the public, but that there were certain internationally acceptable security restrictions on information which he would continue to apply.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1122

PARLIAMENT'S ROLE IN REFORM DISCUSSED

MB141301 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Discussion with Alex Boraine, former chairman on the Progressive Federal Party's Federal Council; Harry Schwarz Progressive Federal Party member of Parliament; and Bill Sutton leader of the New Republic Party in Cape Town by Christopher Dingle on the "Network" program--live]

[Text] [Dingle] And the times they are changing. After 12 years of being a member of Parliament for the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], the resignation this morning of Dr Alex Boraine leaves the official opposition uncertain and its position very much open to speculation. This sudden event following the dramatic withdrawal of the leader of the party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, less than a week ago has highlighted the grouping of the factions within this party and apparently put more pressure on the issue of leadership in an effort to hold the party together. Dr Boraine, a senior member of his party, entered politics in 1974 when he won the seat for the Progressive Party, as it was then known, for Pinelands, a seat he has held until now. Then in 1978 he became deputy whip of the opposition in Parliament and in 1980 he was voted chairman of the PFP's Federal Council. Now Dr Boraine, many people are asking themselves at this stage whether you have, in fact, just wasted 12 years.

[Boraine] On the contrary, I have found the last dozen years very meaningful, challenging, often frustrating, but always worthwhile.

[Dingle] Then the crunch question, sir, comes up: If you found it so rewarding why resign?

[Boraine] Well, you know, one doesn't have to necessarily spend the rest of one's life in one particular area. I believe that there does come a time when one can move on to try and carry out exactly the same challenge but in another sphere.

[Dingle] I understand from informed sources, sir, that you have spent a fairly sleepless night. Is this in any way related to what many media commentators say is a fit of pique, that you realized you were not going to get the PFP leadership?

[Boraine] No, not at all. It has been a week of sleeplessness, not one night, and my real dilemma was not whether I should go for the leadership of

the party because, believe me, if I thought I should, I would have gone for it, boots and all. It was rather a questioning of whether or not it was right for me personally to stay in Parliament or whether I should seek some other avenue for service.

[Dingle] May we now change to Mr Harry Schwarz. Mr Schwarz, you have chosen to remain in Parliament. Why?

[Schwarz] Well I happen to believe in peaceful change. There is going to be change in South Africa. The only issue is whether it is going to be peaceful or whether it is going to be violent, and there is only one instrument for peaceful change and that is Parliament, because to change in South Africa you have to change the laws, and therefore there have to be people in Parliament who hold the views that the PFP stands for, and the PFP must be there, and therefore I believe that we should remain in Parliament and should remain active in the process of change.

[Dingle] Bill Sutton, I would imagine that the New Republic Party [NRP] is sitting in Parliament at the moment quietly gloating at what appears to be a major rift within the PFP.

[Sutton] I don't see it like that at all. I think that the role of opposition in this Parliament is now very very seriously in question, and my problem is that I believe the official opposition have played themselves right off the screen and I can understand Dr Slabbert's frustration and Dr Boraine's frustration because I believe they are playing to a gallery which is not the real gallery to which they must play if they are to have any influence in politics at all.

[Dingle] Let's just cross over to Dr Boraine and find out about that. Dr Boraine?

[Boraine] Yes, I heard that. I think it is absolute rubbish. There is no one particular gallery in South Africa. This happens to be a country which is in turmoil and I think anyone in public service and anyone who wants to see a just society has to be concerned and caring about the entire community and not just the whites.

[Dingle] Now Dr Boraine, I understand that one of the difficulties which the people watching this program will have is how on earth can one, in fact, operate on the political sphere outside of Parliament effectively?

[Boraine] Well, you know, one has to ask the question whether or not it is possible to act within Parliament effectively as an opposition. I happen to think you can and I happen to believe that my colleagues will continue to do a first-class job. I have got no problem with that at all. My own difficulty is this: that in the midst of Parliamentary activity, you have a situation developing in the townships of our land, in the cities of our land, in the factories of our land, where polarization is growing, and I think that new initiatives are called for, new opportunities are there, and I think one has to go into that. Because you believe in peaceful change, it doesn't mean to say that the only place you can be is in Parliament.

[Dingle] I am sorry, Dr Boraine, I must interrupt you at this moment. Perhaps you missed my question: How can you actually do this effectively outside Parliament?

[Boraine] Well, there are a lot of people working effectively outside of Parliament right now, not only the people within Parliament. I have always believed that. I am not sure exactly what one can do, but I believe that an opportunity exists for people inside and outside of Parliament to try and bridge this yawning chasm which is growing because there are a lot of people out there who couldn't care a damn what Parliament does, and I think we have got to try and bridge that gap.

[Dingle] Mr Schwarz, Mr Sutton, any comment?

[Schwarz] Yes, I have got no problem with this concept of bridging the gap. My view is that in any political party there are some people who are outside of Parliament, there are some people who are inside of Parliament, but the reality is that if we are going to have any part to play at all in the process of change, we have to have a power base. That power base has to be in Parliament, and we therefore, have to have representation in Parliament and we have got to have our voices heard there. And in order to do that we have to get white voters at this time in order to elect us, and therefore, we have to direct our attention to getting the support of white voters for our cause, so that we have a power base from which to operate.

[Dingle] Sure, but how effective would you have said that the actions of the opposition parties, no matter which opposition party, have been in the last couple of years within Parliament?

[Schwarz] Well, if you look at South Africa today and you look at South Africa a matter of 2-3 years ago, it is a different country and there have been very substantial changes and I think those changes have been in the main in a direction in which we in the PFP have wanted them to go. And I think some slight degree of credit is due to the PFP for its endeavors, for its pressures, for its demands, for its courage, and for the actions which it has taken over these years which have resulted in many of these changes.

[Dingle] Right. I think our accounts departments of the SABC is going to bill you for the little advertisement.

[Schwarz] I think so, yes.

[Dingle] No, just a joke. Mr Sutton, would you agree with that?

[Sutton] I think this has been a basic misreading by the official opposition of the whole of the new impetus that the new constitution has given politics. I think that the official opposition is still trying to play a Westminster-style role in a group-style Parliament, and I think I agree with Mr Schwarz that if he wants to relent on this particular setup you have got to go to your own constituency and flirting along the edges of democracy with the United

Democratic Front [UDF] and the ANC merely distance you from your own constituents.

[Dingle] Right.

[Schwarz] Let's just get that clear. We are not flirting on the edges of democracy. We are democracy. We stand for a free society. We want not only to remove apartheid, but we want after apartheid to be a free society in which, in fact people enjoy freedoms. We are not working to destroy apartheid in order to substitute something worse, and the most important thing we have to do is to make sure that the postapartheid society is one that is part of the free world. And I think I resent the suggestion...

[Dingle, Interrupting] Gentlemen can we just, whether or not anyone resents it, can we just get back to the actual subject and get back to Dr Boraine at the moment. So, there was comment made that there has been more reform done and possibly through the opposition parties pushing it. If that is the case, sir, then surely you should have stayed within Parliament.

[Boraine] I don't follow that argument at all. I think it is absolutely true. I think Harry Schwarz is correct that the opposition party has played a very significant role. But I don't think it is only what has been done by the opposition which has brought about change, but also some of the pressures in the economy, some of the international pressures, some of the pressures from townships themselves who demand to be heard. All of these play a part and yes, it is right that the opposition should be there to try and interpret that, and of course it is true that one needs to canvas the support of white voters. All I am arguing is that there is a new situation in South Africa which means that you don't flirt with one group or another but you take very seriously the fact that there are millions of people who are not part of the Parliamentary process, and I think if anyone can do anything at all to try, as in my former words, to bridge that gap then I think it is worth the risk and worth the cry. Parliament is not the only word.

[Dingle] Now, sir, we have heard that the opposition has to a degree been successful within this country, but now we get back to the point that the resignation of yourself and Dr van Zyl Slabbert have possibly been the most serious morale blow to your own party in the last decade. Did you not see this before you did it?

[Boraine] Yes, of course, and that exactly accounts for the sleeplessness, and that accounts for the agonizing. I didn't do this lightly. I am deeply concerned about the constitutional role of the PFP and have given 12 years of my life in doing that. I simply believe that if you have a conviction that you must do something different, that does not necessarily mean that you sit in judgment of your colleagues or on your party. It does mean that you are going to try something beyond what you have been doing up to now.

[Dingle] Mr Schwarz, is this not perhaps, to put it bluntly, the beginning of the end of the PFP?

[Schwarz] No, not at all. I think that the party will continue to exist. I think it will. In fact, as the opinion polls have shown in the past, it might have a minor setback as a result of this. It is not a pleasant experience...

[Dingle, interrupting] But you would agree that at the moment you have got a very demoralized party on your hands?

[Schwarz] No, when you say demoralized--I think we had a state of shock--I don't think it is very easy to accept that you suddenly are without a leader and suddenly another senior person resigns, but I think we have overcome and we are overcoming it, I think very quickly, and I think that we will remain a force and people will accept that we are relevant in the political scene. You see, there happens to be white South Africans, many of them, who had the views that we have and I think those must be expressed in the legislative body in the country.

[Dingle] Mr Sutton, you are an experienced Parliamentarian yourself, I am sure that in the corridors of power within Parliament you yourself have heard people walking around using words like traitor, turncoat. Certainly speaking to some of the younger PFP members, I have heard that. Now from your observations would you agree with Mr Schwarz that this is not, in fact, the beginning of the end?

[Sutton] I think it is merely a symptom of something that has been happening for a longer time and that is that the party has not been playing the role it should be playing in politics. When they opposed the new constitution they opposed the whole of the new development in political life in South Africa. And the truth of the matter is simply this: that only in Parliament, and only if you include blacks, can you have a real satisfactory method of negotiating for any kind of constitutional change. And I believe it is only in Parliament where all men are equal, and what everybody should be doing as an opposition is to attack the Nationalist mind, to say to the Nationalist Party and the Nationalist voters: by doing this--for argument's sake simply the fact of what Mr Pik Botha said about having a black president--you can safeguard the interest of white voters in the way the government cannot possibly do it, and I think the official opposition is not seeing that as their role. [sentence as heard] They are seeing their role as being one which is speaking for all interest groups in the country whereas if you want to achieve anything you go for the Nationalist voter and you persuade him that the government is the greatest danger that we, that he, can possibly have and that opposition parties have got something positive to offer.

[Dingle] Now that is party political tactics at the moment, I think. Let's get back to the point that is most important of all. If everyone were now to go outside of Parliament and start looking for change or looking for developments there, what on earth then becomes the role of Parliament in constitutional development and in change, Dr Boraine.

[Boraine] No one suggested that everyone should get out of Parliament. I certainly haven't. I am on record today and again tonight in this program, as saying it is very important for that presence to be there, and I maintain

that. But I must emphasize that is not the only possible avenue of seeking justice in South Africa...

[Dingle, interrupting] Yes, sure, but isn't it the most effective avenue? At one stroke of a pen Parliament can change the laws. Isn't it more effective then for Parliamentary procedure to proceed?

[Boraine] Let me put it this way. Unless there is developed in South Africa a climate of trust where people can begin to look beyond labels and tags and historical commitments and rather look at what needs to happen for a peaceful future in South Africa, we are going to be overtaken and this is the problem as I see it and I would like to take whatever energies I have got to try to create such a climate of trust however difficult that is, because without that no negotiation is possible.

[Dingle] Right. Mr Schwarz as we are winding down--we have three minutes left--may I address the same question to you. If people tend to go extraparlament rather than remaining in Parliament what on earth is the use of having a Parliament at all?

[Schwarz] Well, to my mind it is absolutely essential that we stay in Parliament. I think there can be no question about it. It is the only instrument for peaceful change and I must tell you that it is very important that there are voices such as ours heard in Parliament. And I think it is very important in South Africa that in fact our voices are heard inside South Africa in regard to the rest of the population. It is important that we are heard outside of South Africa and whereas I believe very strongly we have a white [word indistinct] base from which we have to speak--that's what elected us to Parliament--we can't ignore the existence of the rest of the people in South Africa and obviously somebody has to be outside, somebody has to be inside. But the essential feature is that if we are going to be for peaceful change we must have representation in Parliament or we will not be at the conference table when eventually the constitution is hammered out.

[Dingle] Mr Sutton, you are the representative tonight of perhaps the smallest number of people within Parliament. Do you ever get the feeling of what am I doing here? What use is it for me to be in Parliament?

[Sutton] I don't think we have to get that feeling at all. I think that we have carried a message of a federal, confederal relationship in Parliament which is gaining increasing acceptance. Everybody is talking about it today and I think that the answer to your question about Parliament, Parliament is the key to any political change in South Africa and as soon as we get around to the question of including blacks in that situation then Parliament acquires a relevance it can have in no other way whatever and I believe that's the answer, that to try to be outside Parliament, and you turn your back on Parliament, you may achieve anything you would like, but in Parliament is where the final decisions are going to be taken.

[Dingle] Right, Dr Boraine, you have the final word.

[Boraine] Well, you know, it's quite clear that the people in power happen to be the Nationalist government, but there are also other constituencies outside of Parliament who are going to be at that conference table. If I can be some sort of facilitator as an honest broker, I think it may actually be worthwhile, full of risks, full of doubts, but I still believe it is worth a try.

[Dingle] And so the consensus therefore is that Parliament is still the most important facilitator of change, but there are different avenues and different stages upon which we mere mortals must work and this could be through negotiation, through legislation, through the change of a pen. Thank you very much indeed, gentlemen for joining us tonight.

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CSO: 3400/1124

MINES' DONATION TO STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 86 p 17

[Text]

STELLENBOSCH — The Gold Fields Foundation of South Africa has donated R1 million to the University of Stellenbosch and a cheque for this amount was presented to the rector and vice-chancellor of the University. Professor Mike de Vries, by the chairman and chief executive of Gold Fields, Mr Robin Plumbridge, at a special function in Stellenbosch yesterday.

Prof De Vries, in thanking Mr Plumbridge, said this was the largest single donation the university had ever received and would be used to provide accommodation for about 100 students.

The university was experiencing constant growth and residential facilities were extended to the full. Although financial resources were limited, every effort had been made to match residential facilities to the growth of student numbers.

The huge donation received from Gold Fields would enable the univer-

sity to provide further residential facilities, Prof de Vries said.

Since 1978 when the university had opened its doors conditionally to students of other race groups, the number of Coloured students had increased constantly. Due to further recent revisions of the university's rules for enrolment, the intake of Coloured students had doubled this year, resulting in inadequate accommodation for Coloured and Black students.

Prof De Vries said that in order to meet this pressing need Coloured, Black and Indian students would, for the time being receive preference when accommodation in the new Gold Fields complex was allocated.

"This new complex will also afford the university greater scope for broadening its educational spectrum and extending equal opportunities for study and participation in university activities to all students irrespective of race, colour or creed.

"Participation in all activities of the student community will undoubtedly be stimulated if students are able to live on campus near the academic buildings, the Langenhoven Student Centre — where meals are served — and the library.

"We are deeply grateful to Gold Fields for what has now become a reality," Prof de Vries said.

Eight modules will be built with the Gold Fields donation. A module will comprise two units built on two levels, each with its own lounge, kitchen and toilet facilities and each unit will house 12 students a module.

The modules will be sited to form a square and every design precaution has been taken to ensure that the buildings do not detract from the environment.

The completion date has been set for early December and students will move in at the start of the 1987 academic year. — Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1121

MAJORITY FAVOR OPENING SACS TO ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 86 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Almost 80 percent of the 660 out of 8000 parents who replied to a questionnaire are in favour of opening the South African College (Sacs) junior and high school to all races.

"A substantial number of those who supported the opening of the schools also wished a commission to be established and did not consider that they could address the subsidiary questions until that investigation had been completed," said Sacs school committee chairman, professor E J Whitaker.

"About 330 did, however, address the question of zoning and 57 percent favoured the abolition or relaxation of the zoning system. The balance favoured its retention but a significant number indicated that they favoured its retention only if the Group Areas Act was repealed.

"About 80 percent of those who answered the questions relating to the boarding houses expressed the view that they should also be opened.

The schools' committee will be meeting on Monday. — Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1121

COMMENTARY CALLS ON RSA SECURITY FORCES TO MUTINY

EA161651 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Commentary entitled: "Turn Your Guns Against the Racist Police"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: In this year of the People's Army, Umkhonto we sizwe, our vanguard movement, the ANC, has called on us all to intensify, heighten and spread the people's war, that is war waged by all the people, by our entire oppressed nation and other democratic forces in our country, by the workers in factories and mines, by the rural masses in the Bantustans, by our women [word indistinct] in the kitchens of the whites in the urban areas, by intellectuals in their offices, hospitals and surgeries, by students from their classrooms to the dusty streets and by the religious community. Every patriot of the motherland must become a combatant.

We must use every weapon at our disposal, anything we can lay our hands on, as the army commissar, Comrade Chris Hani, says from stones to molotov cocktails from molotovs to mines, machine-guns, pistols and bazookas. This is a war with every weapon we can lay our hands on, fighting as organized individuals, groups and collectives, organized into small mobile units that are able to hit and run. (The underlying) [words indistinct] to use all forms of revolutionary weapons to enable the people to inflict casualties against the enemy's personnel and his structures, to sap his strength and to weaken him by hitting him (?here) and (?between there).

Another aspect we have to pay particular attention to is our conscious attempt to destroy the morale of the enemy's armed forces, to weaken his fighting capability and to (wean) many of those who are being made to die in defense of this criminal system to either break away with it [as heard] and come to join us or to refuse to shoot their own brothers and sisters, their own kith and kin, their own fellow countrymen. We must pay attention to mobilizing some of our lost brothers who have been driven into the enemy's repressive forces to turn their guns against their masters or face the consequences of perishing with them. They must be made to realize that ordinary boys will be ordered to kill their own people for the sake of feeding their stomachs and feeding their families. We all have stomachs and we all have families, but we cannot feed them by helping the enemy of the people to massacre [words indistinct]

As the president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, said in the New Year message, our brothers in the enemy's armed forces and police force should refuse to offer themselves as cannon fodder for this crumbling apartheid system, which is certainly going to be crushed by the united and mighty offensives of the masses.

[Begin Tambo recording] Those amongst black people who have been [word indistinct] to serve in the armed forces of the enemy should refuse to offer themselves as cannon fodder, as assassins in the pay of a regime which holds them and their people in contempt. To these we say: Prepare to turn your guns against the common enemy of the people. When the bells of victory toll, you too must be counted among the liberators of our country. [end recording]

You, too, should want to be counted with all those who made the heroic sacrifice to weaken the regime and behind enemy lines.

Countrymen: All nations that have fought wars of liberation like us have always had such situations where their own sons were forced to join the enemy forces in defense of oppressive systems and to carry out brutal massacres against their own people. [words indistinct] the time has come when those who went in there against their wills have to turn those guns against their masters. We have helped the freedom fighters with information of enemy movements and troops. As the president said: The time has come in our country too when those black people and white democrats who are being dragooned into the army of oppression must turn their guns against the enemy, must refuse to man the barricades in the townships where they have been driven to enforce the draconian state of emergency.

By allowing themselves to carry out these vicious orders of the apartheid regime in the townships they cannot hold their guns [as heard]. They are allowing themselves to become mercenaries to the criminal regime.

[Begin Tambo recording] Those among the black people who have persisted in refusing to stop serving the enemy are now faced with the inevitable consequences of their mercenary stubbornness. They have now been turned into an army of occupation and administrators of martial law. If in the past they considered their duties as normal, they can no longer do so now. There is nothing normal about an emergency, neither will the efforts that they will carry out be normal. Their masters will demand of them the most heinous acts of brutality against their own people. On them will fall the greatest burden in pretorias campaign of extreme repression.

Once more we call on these black people to leave the ranks of the enemy which is using them to terrorize their own mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and children. We call on those whom the enemy has armed to turn their guns against those who have invaded our townships and not point them at the unarmed black masses of our country who are fighting to liberate themselves. [end recording]

In other words, countrymen, we are calling on our brothers who have been conscripted into the enemy army and police because they said they were looking for jobs and are now being given the job to kill their own sisters and mothers

[words indistinct] any job in defense of white minority rule, a system which is [word indistinct] crushed with or without them. They must refuse to carry out those evil acts. Instead they must start organizing secretly to turn their guns against their masters. When they are out there in the townships (?maining liberation) we call on them, we call on our black brothers in the fascist Army and police force [sentence as heard]. Brothers in the fascist Army and police force: The people of South Africa are on the march to freedom. Nothing can stop them. Botha and his clique [words indistinct]. They can no longer save the sinking ship of apartheid.

The people and their Army, are delivering telling blows for the destruction of apartheid in the hope of people's democracy. Join them, join them now. Brothers in the fascist Army and police force you are being used to keep in power the owners of factories, of mines, [word indistinct] and farms who live by sucking the blood of your own people. They put you in uniform because they are few and we are many. Put out that uniform of blood and oppression. Wear the uniform of the People's Army. Wear the uniform of freedom, of democracy and peace. Brothers in the fascist Army and police force: Those who hire you live in comfort and enjoy many privileges. Your lots are the Bantustans and landlessness, the ghettos and pass laws, group areas and dummy Parliaments, community councils, compounds and hostels. Refuse to arrest your brothers and sisters (?for fascism). Refuse to live in the barracks. Refuse to live in the compounds and hostels.

/12913

CSO: 3400/1124

NUM LOOKS FORWARD TO MORE CHANGES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Feb 86 p 18

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday warned that it had resolved not to accept any split pay offers from the various mining houses of the Chamber of Mines this year — and if different offers are tabled, the NUM has threatened a national strike.

Last year mining houses presented the union with different offers during wage talks. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the NUM, said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that this divisive tactic would be unacceptable to the union this year. The union would accept one pay deal for gold miners and one for coal miners.

Exact wage demands would be decided at a central committee meeting in April.

The conference was held to report back on resolutions passed at the NUM's fourth national congress held in Soweto at the weekend. A total of 550 delegates representing 180 000 paid-up members and 250 000 signed-up members of the NUM attended. A union rally at Jabulani stadium was attended by 10 000.

Since the formation of the union four years ago, industrial relations in the country's number one industry have undergone significant changes. If the NUM has its way, there will be many more changes this year.

The union is determined to entrench the right to strike among black mine workers. Mr Ramaphosa said the union had resolved to call on mine management to desist from using mine police or the SA Police to harass striking miners. The experience of striking black miners had been "traumatic".

"The right to strike is restricted by legislation in South Africa and also by brutal attacks by mine security, the Defence Force and police. Each time we strike, our members are attacked. Police and mine management deny these attacks."

He warned that if these attacks on black miners continued, "we will have to defend ourselves — and the way we do will depend on our members".

Despite the refusal by the Chamber of Mines to recognise May Day (May 1) as a paid holiday, mem-

bers of the NUM would not work on that day. Instead, they would attend rallies to celebrate this as a national event, he said.

Although the NUM said it remained committed to talks with the Chamber of Mines on the issue of job reservation in the industry, Mr Ramaphosa said the executive had a mandate to take industrial action if the talks made little progress.

"We want job reservation scrapped this year. An ultimatum will be sent to the State President," he said.

The Gencor group was to become a target for pressure by the NUM and all other Congress of SA Trade Union (Cosatu) affiliates. Gencor had been declared "an enemy company" following repeated mass dismissals of mineworkers, including the firing of 23 000 Impala Platinum workers in Bophuthatswana.

"We will launch a national and international campaign against Gencor, including possible action to prevent the shipping and movement of Gencor coal abroad," Mr Ramaphosa said.

Locally, the NUM is in a better position to apply pressure to Gencor this year than last year, when the union was recognised on only one Gencor gold mine, Marievale. This year the union boasts recognition agreements on seven Gencor gold mines.

The NUM has also announced closer links with overseas mining workers' organisations, including the newly formed International Miners Organisation comprising Mr Arthur Scargill's British National Union of Mineworkers and a French mining union. The union would hold consultations with miners in Nigeria and Uganda and in neighbouring African states, Mr Ramaphosa said.

Other resolutions included:

- A decision to elect jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela as an honorary life president of the NUM. An NUM membership card would be delivered to him at Polismoor Prison, but the NUM was not planning to march on the prison, according to Mr Ramaphosa.

- A decision to work towards the eventual nationalisa-

tion of the mines so that the wealth of the country could be shared among those who worked for it.

● In line with Cosatu policy, the NUM has declined to affiliate directly to any political organisation. However, the NUM has decided to ally itself with any democratic and progressive organisations during specific political campaigns.

CSO: 3400/1149

DUTCH REFORMED MINISTERS URGED COOPERATION WITH ANC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] NO satisfactory political or constitutional dispensation for South Africa could be worked out without the participation and cooperation of the ANC, seven ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church family said in a joint statement released in Pretoria yesterday.

The statement came at a Press conference led by Dr Nico Smith, president of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa (Mamelodi), following talks which he and one of the ministers, the Rev Elia Tema, had with Mr Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's vice-president and minister of information, in New York on December 14, last year.

"It is, therefore, simply impossible, from a Christian evaluation of the way to a political solution to the constitutional problems in South Africa, not to take the ANC into account.

"In fact, we are convinced that any constitutional change in which the ANC do not have a say is doomed to failure, and that the process towards the realisation of a political dispensation acceptable to the majority of the inhabitants of the country cannot be achieved without negotiation with, and the cooperation of, the ANC.

"It is a matter of conscience for us that the ANC should be recognised as a legitimate political grouping and be given the opportunity within the bounds of law and order to put their standpoints before the inhabitants of South Africa, and have the opportunity to test the choice of these people in a lawful, democratic way."

"In South Africa, the ANC was portrayed as a communist front to the people, and this is held as the major threat to South Africa.

"For a Christian, however, such a threat may never count as the greatest obstacle."

The ministers called on Christians of all denominations in South Africa "to choose for a non-racial government in South Africa."

The prevailing political ideology by which the rights and responsibilities of the people of South Africa had been "raised to group interests, has led to the responsibility regarding the rights of the individual being pushed into the background".

The statement said that by using a rigid, pseudo-religious ideology as a yardstick "in recognising and promoting the interests of our neighbours, this ideology has led to idolatry."

While the percentage of church attendance among the White people of South Africa was probably the highest in the world, "these same church-goers accept and support a church and political policy which can only be called idolatry."

The continual claim by the South African Government that it wishes to maintain Christian norms also demanded from the Government that it should seek a way of reconciliation in politics.

"As Christians we cannot withdraw or dissociate ourselves from the present political conflict in South Africa. We are called and obliged to take part in it. However, by our participation, we may not evoke violence or engender fear. Because, as Christians, we place ourselves under God's rule. We accept the future, whatever God's plan or will for the future of South Africa may be."

The ministers present with Dr Smith at the conference were the Rev Elia Tema, of the Dutch Reformed Church

in Africa (Orlando); the Rev Alex Bhiman, pastor of the Reformed Church in Africa and lecturer at the Federal Theological seminary in Pietermaritzburg; the Rev Dirkie Marais of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church in Montagu; Prof Daan Cloete of the theological faculty of the Western Cape; and Dr Ras van Niekerk of the Dutch Reformed Church and lecturer in systematic theology at Unisa.

CSO: 3400/1158

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

'WHITE' SCHOOLS ADMIT OTHER RACES--Parliament--A total of 143 out of 170 English-medium, private primary or high schools under the control or provincial education departments admitted "non-white" pupils last year. The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, gave the figures in reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens). Mr Andrew said later that the figures indicated the preferences of many English-speaking parents and their children. "The Government should grant all schools the right to decide for themselves who they want to admit."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Feb 86 p 4]

CSO: 3400/1149

CONSUMER PRICES COMPARED TO 10 YEARS AGO

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 1 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Mark Stansfield]

[Text]

REMEMBER the good old days?

When a beer cost 30c. And a packet of cigarettes cost 35c. And a loaf of bread was under 16c. And a litre of petrol cost only 20,8c...

Those were the days when it cost less than R37 a week to rent a three-bedroomed home in the suburbs.

And when that shining, out-of-the-box Toyota Corolla set you back a little over R3 000.

Those were the good old days — way back in 1976.

R3,50 a bottle

When the SABC started its full-time TV service (R700 for a 51cm colour set) the whole family — plus the friends who hadn't bought a set yet — could relax on the three-piece lounge suite which cost R370, sip brandy at R3,50 a bottle and watch Muhammed Ali pulverise Ken Norton.

That was the year Richard Burton swopped Elizabeth Taylor for Suzie Hunt and Elizabeth decided John Warner was better looking anyway — but you could still see them together on the screen at a Sea Point cinema for R1,20 on a Saturday night.

To be "groovy" cost R25 — for a dress and a pair of shoes.

It was the year you could buy a 2kg leg of lamb for R4,42.

Dad's breakfast cereal cost 32c for 500g, sugar was 43c for 2.5kg and milk 26c a litre. If he caught the 7.15am train from Wynberg he paid R5,30 for a monthly ticket.

Department of Statistics figures show that he earned an average salary of R491 a month.

Today's average salary has more than tripled, to R1 600.

Are we any better off?

According to Cape Town Chamber of Commerce figures the December 1976 consumer price index was 67,1 (with a 1980 base of 100) while the December 1985 figure was 206,6 — which has also tripled in 10 years.

Statistically, salaries have kept pace with inflation if we disregard tax.

And with inflation running at 18,4 percent today, in 1996 you could be paying R3,10 for a loaf of white bread, R46/kg for rump steak, rent your suburban three-bedroomed home for R2 217,75 and buy your new car for R68 170.

In 1996 we could well be saying: "Remember 1986.

When milk cost 83 cents a litre and that shining out-of-the-box Toyota Corolla cost R12 340..."

But instead of looking dismally ahead to 1996 the reality of spiralling prices is already dealing the consumer further financial blows only one month into the new year.

Egg price

The price of eggs — a nutritional necessity — is set to rise by 10 percent on Monday. In most shops extra large eggs will shoot up from R1,48 to R1,62 a dozen, large from R1,40 to R1,53 and medium from R1,30 to R1,42.

Wine has also been affected by rising costs and consumers are paying 4,3c more for a 750ml bottle.

While the coastal areas have had a lucky escape, inland towns have been hit with a 2c increase for 93 octane and 98 octane costing R1.

The price of bread is likely to increase by at least 20 percent this year due to the petrol and rail goods rates.

Another basic necessity — milk — has been increased by 2c in Cape Town and by as much as 6c in Johannesburg.

Coffee — an addiction for many people — is predicted to increase to as high as 40 percent in the next few months.

Price Comparisons--the Dreadful Truth

USING a basic list of monthly grocery supplies an average housewife would compile to feed her family of four, the cost difference in 10 years is staggering. The list had the following items on it with a comparison of prices charged in 1976 and 1986:

	1976	1986
Milk (30l)	R7,83	R24,90
Meat:		
Rump (3 kg)	R7,90	R31,14
Topside (3 kg)	R5,98	R23,34
Sirloin (3 kg)	R6,41	R23,94
Mutton chops (3 kg)	R5,49	R29,64
Chicken (4kg)	R3,96	R13,68
Butter (4 kg)	R5,48	R21,44
Cheese (4 kg)	R6,66	R19,96
Eggs (4 doz)	R1,81	R5,12
Coffee (1 kg)	R2,16	R42,76
Tea (500g)	R1,27	R5,78
Sugar (2,5 kg)	43c	R2,09
Bread (15 loaves)	R2,60	R10,50
Cereal flakes (2 kg)	R1,27	R5,16
Rice (2 kg)	R1,53	R3,68
Vegetables (mixed, fresh)	R15	R35,00
Bacon (500g)	R1,18	R4,30
Monthly Grocery Bill	<u>R76,96</u>	<u>R302,43</u>

NOTE: GST payable on some items listed for 1986 has not been included.

● The same grocery list for 1966 would have cost R39,27.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1120

ROUGHT AREAS MAY AGAIN BE DECLARED IN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

Farming conditions in sections of the Transvaal have deteriorated to such an extent that these parts may again be declared drought areas.

According to the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), among the worst hit places are the northern and North Western Transvaal, which are entering a critical period.

Dam levels and underground water reserves are very low, said a TAU spokesman.

Cattle farmers are experiencing major problems with grazing, feed and the availability of water.

The authorities are, therefore, considering declaring some parts to be drought areas.

The Western Transvaal is also feeling the effects of the protracted drought and is now expecting its fifth consecutive bad crop, he said.

Some farmers in this area will be forced off their farms if good rains do not fall soon.

The Eastern Transvaal and the Lowveld are the only areas where crops look promising. Dams are an average of 50 per cent full and grazing is good.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1120

NATION'S AGRICULTURAL WEALTH DISTRIBUTION SHOWS INEQUALITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 86 p 15

[Article by Kym Hamilton]

[Text] The distribution of South Africa's agricultural wealth was distorted — with a mere 6 percent of farmers owning more than half of the country's farming resources, delegates at the Agrocon '86 conference in Pretoria were told today.

The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Mr Harry Hattingh, was speaking on the distorted income distribution in agriculture as a challenge in the formulation of agricultural policies.

He warned that attention had to be turned towards dealing with the problem of an increasing concentration of farming land in a few hands.

The argument that 20 percent of farmers provided 80 percent of all agricultural products was not correct, he added. It was perhaps more accurate to say that 30 percent of farmers provided 75 percent of the total agriculture products. However, this was not because of more efficient farming methods, but because they owned 75 percent of all resources.

Further, 6 percent of farmers provided 40 percent of agriculture products only because they owned more than half of the country's farming resources.

This tendency to place greater concentrations of the wealth in the hands of fewer people, and the increasing distortion in the distribution of agriculture income, was not only a South African phenomenon — it was present in all capitalist countries in the world, said Mr Hattingh.

FINANCIAL POSITION

On average, the financial position of South Africa's farmers in 1985 was satisfactory, in spite of the abnormal unfavourable natural circumstances and price increases.

The debt position for 59 088 farming units last June stood at R184 334, while capital assets totalled R728 490. Capital assets include investments in ground and fixed improvements.

In an investigation by the South African Agricultural Union into the financial

position of the farmer in 1983, it emerged that 0,9 percent of farmers contributed 15,9 percent to the total gross income, while 5,8 percent contributed 38 percent, and 27,5 percent were responsible for 73,8 percent of the total agricultural income.

If this was applied to the net farming income of 1985 — an expected R9 664 million — then 1 percent of the projected 59 088 farming units contributed 16 percent to gross income, with an average gross farming income per farming unit of R2,62 million.

The white depopulation of the plateland was also causing security problems, Mr Hattingh said.

In the past, much was done to turn small farms into larger viable units. However, no steps had been taken to deal with the problem of excessively large ground ownership.

As the size of a farm would vary from farmer to farmer and product to product, any implementation of curbs must be done as sensitively as possible to avoid being counter-productive.

DIRE NEED FOR NEW INVESTMENT POINTED OUT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by John Tilston]

[Text]

THE SA government has, by default, adopted a policy of "muddling through" in economic affairs. There is no grand design or strategy to guide policy-makers. As a result there have been some radical, albeit often unintended, changes in the structure of the economy.

While the government fiddles, the economy burns. And its preoccupation with the present holds very real dangers for the future.

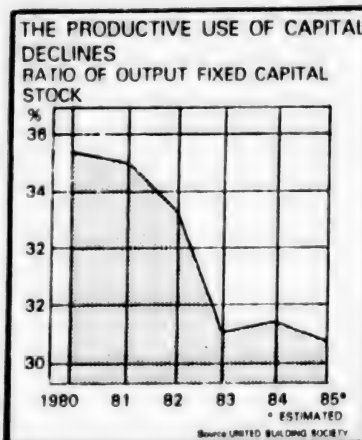
To provide for a better future, to create wealth and employment opportunities, some of today's consumption — by both the private and public sectors — needs to be forgone to allow resources to be diverted to fixed investment. And government, to quote Ronald Reagan, needs to get off people's backs.

The level of new investment in the economy has reached an abysmally low level. Real fixed investment dropped by more than 17% during the period 1981 to 1985.

According to research on ratios within the economy recently completed by United Building Society economist Dr Hans Falkena, most of the fixed investment that is taking place is related to the replacement of existing plant rather than the creation of additional production capacity so vital to the future.

In 1970, replacement of worn-out stock amounted to 37% of total investment (gross domestic investment: GDI). By last year this figure had increased to a worrying 61%. Very little new production capacity has been created since 1980.

In addition, Falkena says that the way in which GDI is financed has also deteriorated. Since 1982



the State has made a negative contribution to the financing of GDI. Government saving totalled 12,2% of GDI in the early Seventies. In the last two years the State has been disaving (by -9,9% in 1984 and by -4,0% in 1985). Only corporate and personal savings, the latter mostly from the farming and professional communities, have significantly contributed to the country's GDI since 1980.

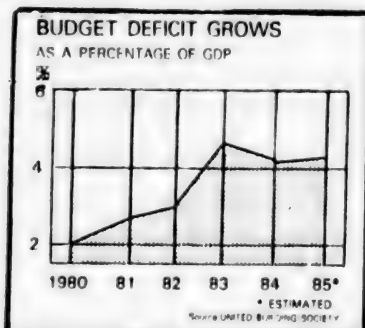
SA can forget about foreign

finance for a while. So, argues Falkena, domestic savings can only be enhanced in the long run if the savings ratio of the government sector is substantially improved.

During the period 1981 to 1985, personal sector savings accounted for only 3% of total output (gross domestic product: GDP), compared with 6,6% in the Seventies. Higher tax and the drought have cut this ratio in half.

He reports that despite numerous economic setbacks the average South African tried to improve his savings ratio by, among other things, cutting his consumption spending from 60% of GDP in 1970 to 55% last year. The latter expenditure figure includes GST — unheard of in 1970 — so that it considerably understates the actual decline in consumption spending as a percentage of GDP.

The missing millions have passed through State coffers. Over the same period, personal taxes (i.e., excluding GST) as a percentage of GDP increased

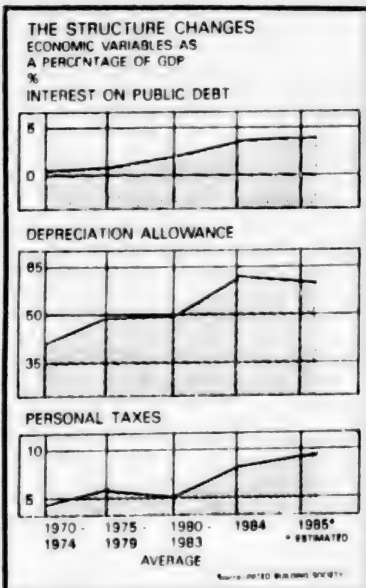
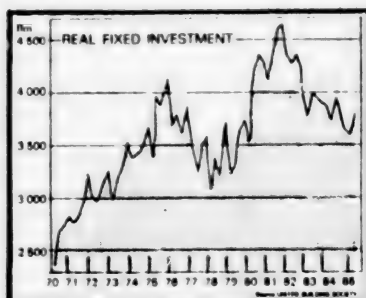


from 4,9% to 8%.

The corporate sector has been more leniently treated by the taxman. Direct taxes paid as a percentage of GDP have remained roughly constant over the 1970-1985 period at 6%.

With the decline in new fixed investment, the corporate sector has become a net creditor rather than a debtor in the last three years. The surplus savings of the corporate sector have been mainly used by the government sector to finance its spending.

And how the government sector has grown! In 1970, total taxes accounted for 18,5% of GDP. By



last year the level of taxation had reached 25%. In the US, Falkena notes by comparison, the level of taxation has never been over 18%.

Government spending has consistently exceeded this since the onset on the Eighties. It grew from 16,9% to 27% over the same period. The increase has been due mainly to a large increase in State consumption spending, with the two largest elements being military equipment and salaries — both arguably within government's control.

With the ever-widening budget deficit — from 2% of GDP in 1980

to 4,3% in 1985 — the interest burden on public debt has grown from 1,5% of GDP in 1970 to 4% last year (It is worth emphasising that Falkena's ratios are not affected by inflation. They reflect only the size of the cake accounted for).

Given government's inability to cut its spending and the counter-productive effect on enterprise that any further tax increases would have, the immediate future seems to hold only a larger deficit and increasing public debt.

Currently the government sector is able to absorb the corporate savings with no direct inflationary consequences. However, the moment the private sector starts to create new production capacity (assuming at some stage it does), the State will have to rapidly scale back its own consumption spending if it wants to avoid inflationary pressures.

It is extremely doubtful whether the State could do this. Therefore, concludes Falkena, dangerous inflationary forces remain an underlying threat to the economy.

One saving grace is the scope for improving productivity of existing capital resources. The productive use of capital stock (the ratio of output to fixed capital stock) has declined from 35,4 at the beginning of this decade to an estimated 31,0 last year.

Falkena rightly states that confidence is the first prerequisite for hope of an increase in investment. He goes no further. But it would also seem to be imperative for government to adopt a strategy that is a mix of fiscal and deregulatory measures designed to get investment going again.

DELKRAAL MAY HAVE STRUCK RICH GOLD-BEARING REEF

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Roy Bennetts]

[Text] **DEELKRAAL** mine is said to have struck a rich gold-bearing reef in the eastern section of its lease area.

The reef, analysts believe, is separate from established reefs being mined by the company, and could be an offshoot of the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR), with its roots in neighbouring Elandsrand gold mine.

Values found in the original boreholes on the Deelkraal lease show high grades in the areas drilled as DK 2 and DK 3 on the VCR, situated in the Oberholzer Water Compartment.

Mining in this section will require depths 3 300m below surface, due to the north-to-south dip of the VCR and Deelkraal Reef.

The No 1 sub-vertical Shaft has reached its final depth just short of 3 000m, and is being equipped prior to developments on levels 25, 29 and 33.

Chairman Colin Fenton says that planning is well underway for the sinking of another sub-vertical shaft to the south of the present shaft system, from level 9 to a depth that will allow access to all the reefs in the lease area.

Deepest workings are expected to be 3 500m below surface.

Drives from this sub-vertical will be used to develop the eastern high grade reef. But if viable reserves are found, the sinking of a new main shaft could be considered.

Mines traditionally sink their main shafts in areas of the lowest grades, which accounts for both Deelkraal and Elandsrand having their shaft systems in the northern sections of their respective properties.

Directly south-east of the shaft system on Deelkraal there are reports of *in situ* gold grades of 37,7 grams a ton at the DK 2 borehole, and 28,5 g/t at DK 3.

South-west of Elandsrand's main shaft, and 1 300m east of the Deelkraal boreholes, there are *in situ* values of 151,7 g/t found at borehole UD 19 but in a channel width of only 60cm, compared with 102cm at Deelkraal.

Mining can be carried out at minimum stoping widths of 100cm, dependent on the channel width, to reduce the amount of dilution from country rock.

However, in certain of the West Wits gold mines, stoping widths of nearly 200cm are used because of extra-wide gold-bearing channels.

Originally Deelkraal's section of the VCR was estimated to provide the mine with 45-million tons of ore at a mean yield of 10,4 g/t.

In the three months to end-December the mine milled 375 000 tons at a grade of 5,1 g/t, improving on the 4,7 g/t in the previous three months, with an average for the six-month period of 4,9 g/t.

Management at Deelkraal say the grade will improve as mining goes to greater depths. And as yields improve, milling is expected to increase to 150 000 tons a month.

Analysts believe that an average of 7 g/t is likely in the near future,

which, at the increased milling rate, would produce 1 000 kg of gold a month, compared with the present 633 kg.

At a gold price of R25 000/kg, compared with 27 211/kg in the December quarter, revenue a ton milled would increase to R167 (R138) against working costs of R81 (R72) a ton milled.

This would leave a working profit of R86 (R66) a ton, and a total gold profit of R12,9m (R8,3m) a month.

Deelkraal had an assessed loss of R219m (end-June 1985), which means that tax will not be a consideration for several years.

HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SALES DOWN

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Alan Ruddock]

[Text]

LATEST industry figures — showing truck sales in January at their lowest monthly level for 24 years — reinforce the pessimism of vehicle manufacturers that the heavy commercial sector is in for a miserable time.

Predictions for 1986 sales are universally pessimistic, with a further decrease on last year's depressed levels anticipated. No significant upturn is expected for at least another three years, and even then it is expected to be modest.

Manufacturers will have to reconcile themselves to a total market of between 8 500 and 11 500 units for the foreseeable future.

Profits are also a thing of the past. Breaking even in the SA heavy vehicle market is cause for celebration.

January's sales, manufacturers say, were in part affected by the same reasons which caused the collapse in passenger car sales, especially heavy pre-price increase purchases, towards the end of last year. The average price increase in the industry was about 35%, and there seems little doubt that price increases this year will be in the region of 30%.

Magnis MD Don Fife says that, while heavy price increases are needed to restore margins,

the increases will be dictated by the competitiveness of the marketplace.

"The market is very competitive and overtrading is a factor. Customers are taking advantage of it and brand loyalty is going."

There are 12 manufacturers competing in the over-7 500kg market, with Mercedes-Benz the clear market leader.

Despite the overtrading, Fife says he is not aware of any talk of rationalisation in the heavy vehicle industry.

It is generally agreed that any rationalisation would not concern the smaller, specialised producers, such as Hestair, ERF, Foden and International Harvester.

To have any real impact on the market, rationalisation would have to involve the higher-volume producers, such as Samcor, General Motors, Mercedes-Benz, Magnis, MAN and Leyland. The takeover negotiations in Britain between Leyland and GM could, of course, affect the SA market.

National Association of Auto-

mobile Manufacturers of SA (Naamsa) director Nico Vermeulen says: "The continuing negative sales trend in the strategically vital truck and bus sector is extremely worrying, since it reflects continued weakness in general business conditions and underlines the need for further official steps to revitalise the economy."

The low volume of heavy commercial sales reflects shattered business confidence and a marked reluctance for investment spending.

Spin-offs of the recession — soaring price increases, currency

collapse, last year's high interest rates and the bottom falling out of consumer demand — have all led to the industry's parlous condition.

But there has been increasing confidence that a mini-recovery is in sight. However, January's sales of heavy commercials have cast doubt on that confidence.

The motor industry is clearly looking for some stimulatory action by government in the March Budget, but predictions by both manufacturers and economists for the next three years indicate that even government stimulation of the economy will not improve their situation. Obviously, without any stimulation whatsoever, the future is even bleaker for manufacturers.

Any increase in GST this March would have a damaging effect on all segments of the industry, but historically it is the commercial vehicle sector that suffers the long-term hardships from any GST increase.

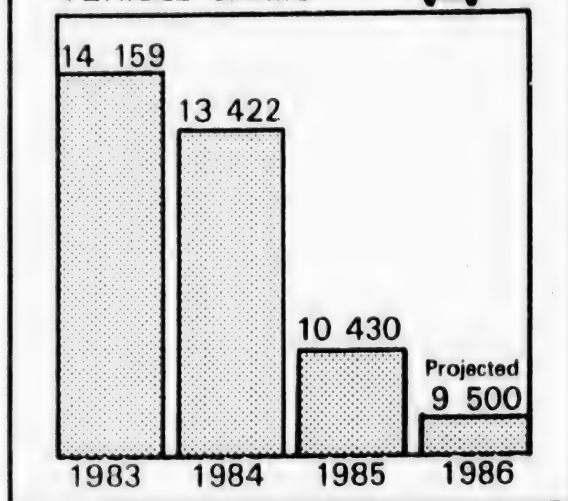
The heavy vehicle market is a clear indicator of the trend in investment spending. Fleet owners, especially long-haul, are refurbishing existing fleets rather than purchasing new units.

Bus companies have slowed down and township violence has accelerated the refurbishing trend, with bus companies understandably reluctant to send new vehicles to their deaths.

The continued growth in black taxis has also put the brakes on bus purchases.

The effect of refurbishing can

HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SALES



be seen by looking at the depreciation allowance as a percentage of total Gross Domestic Investment (GDI) over the past 15 years. From an average 38,9% in 1970/74, it rose dramatically to 61% in 1985.

As fleet owners' efficiencies increase, the rate of purchase also dries up. "When interest rates were low, it was not such a problem," says Leyland marketing director Ken Parr. "But now fleet owners realise they do not have to purchase a new fleet every time they get a big contract. They are utilising their trucks more efficiently and can increase productivity substantially without making any new purchases."

The structure of the market is changing. Parr points out that, based on an analysis of previous years, last month's sales would point to a total market this year of 7 500.

However, he says it is no longer safe to make comparisons with trends over the past few years. They just do not apply to the market conditions of the moment.

He says, however, one potentially encouraging factor emerged in the second half of last year. "The tipper market, which is closely allied to construction, started to regain its market percentage.

"In 1982, it accounted for 19,1% of the market, and as the recession began to bite, its percentage fell to 17,6% in 1983, 15,6% in 1984 and 13,8% in the first half of last year. However, its penetration for the first three quarters of the year improved to 16,4% and, by the end of the year, it had improved further to 17,1%."

INTERNATIONAL PRICE FOR STEAM COAL DROPPING SHARPLY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] THE INTERNATIONAL price for steam coal is dropping sharply, pulled down by a knock-on from boycotts against SA coal in France and Denmark and by the falling price for heavy fuel oil.

One of the sharpest cuts has been in Italy, where the state electricity utility ENEL has won a \$27.50 a ton price for 1986 deliveries from the SA producer Anglo American for 900 000 tons of steam coal. The 1985 price was \$31.45 a ton f o b Richards Bay.

Shell Coal International, which sells on a delivered basis to ENEL, has suffered an even larger cut, from \$40 a ton to \$33 a ton c i f Italy, with prices varying according to port of delivery.

BP Coal and the Transvaal Coal-owners' Association are still to negotiate their Italian contracts, but no one is holding out much hope for prices higher than this.

Not brisk

The generally weak market has seen spot prices for barge lots of coal in Rotterdam fall steadily in the first weeks of 1986, dragging back prices from all sources. Barge prices have fallen from \$38.50 at the turn of the year to \$35.50 quoted on Tuesday for SA coal. Prices considerably higher than this are being asked by the main barge market operators, but business is not brisk.

Some settlements lower than this level for inferior quality material have also been reported. Spanish buyers have reported that both Australian and SA mining houses have seen prices slip by a dollar a ton this week alone.

The first blow to the steam coal price in Europe came in November,

when the French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced that France would not renegotiate any SA steam coal contracts, effectively releasing an extra 5-million tons of SA coal on to the market.

This coincided with a decision by the Danish parliament not to permit imports of SA coal from this summer, casting 6.2-million tons to the markets over the next four years.

Both France and Denmark are major steam coal buyers, although the progress of the French nuclear programme has seen a steady erosion in the volume of imports.

The European settlements are expected to be followed by price cuts in Japan, the world's biggest coal-importing nation, where steam coal sales are expanding swiftly and coking coal volumes and prices for the steel industry are falling.

But despite the increase in demand, Japanese prices are expected to be down by at least \$2 a ton.

With the summer likely to see a further weakening of the oil market, just where prices will bottom is anybody's guess. The UK Central Electricity Generating board, with substantial idle oil-fired capacity, is eagerly being watched by the oil traders.

Offers of heavy fuel oil (HFO) — which has twice the calorific value per ton of UK coal — have been reported at \$80 a ton.

Britain's National Coal Board certainly hopes that such low prices are not sustainable, but for the present has agreed to match the competition with low quotes for some power plants just to keep the oil out.

SECRET REPORT MAY LEAD TO SWEEPING CHANGES AT GENCOR

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 17 Feb 86 p 14

[Article by Peter Farley]

[Text] A wide-ranging report on the General Mining Union Corp (Gencor) group, which is on the point of completion by a leading firm of international management consultants, is expected to have far-reaching effects on both the group's management and structure.

The study, by US-based Arthur D Little, was commissioned by the board of Sanlam-controlled Federale Mynbou — the Gencor group's listed parent company.

However, the entire exercise — which started before Christmas — has been veiled in secrecy.

Sanlam's Mr Marinus Daling initially replied "no comment" when asked about the report's existence, but later confirmed that the Fed Mynbou board had decided to go this route several months ago.

The Federale board has undergone some subtle changes in the past year which have seen Sanlam's Dr Fred du Plessis replace Dr Coetzer as chairman; Gencor's Mr George Clark and Mr Tom de Beer dropped as alternate directors; and Mr Ted Pavitt left as the only Gencor representative on the board.

Mr Daling would not go into any detail about the report, but it is understood that the brief was to take a long, hard look at Gencor's organisational structure. He added that the report's conclusions would not be made public, but that Federale Mynbou shareholders were free to ask questions on the subject at the forthcoming AGM.

Gencor has been run for the past three years by a five-man executive committee, with Mr Ted Pavitt as a non-executive chairman. And though the group's overall financial performance has not been

that bad, the vast profits from the mining operations have disguised poor performances in other areas.

The main criticism that has been levelled at Gencor — both from outside and within the group — is its lack of leadership at the highest level since the departure of former chairman Mr Wim de Villiers some three years ago.

Investor disenchantment with Gencor has been consistently reflected in the group's share price over the past two years, despite it recently achieving record levels.

The Gencor share price currently offers a 5.3 percent dividend yield. This is more than 50 percent out on the rating accorded its major competitors, with Goldfields on 3.5 percent, Anglo 3.7 percent, Johnnies 3.2 percent and Rand Mines 4.1 percent.

Investigators

It is understood that, with Mr Pavitt finally due for retirement later this year, Federale Mynbou — and ultimately Sanlam — wanted some ideas on how best to restructure the group's head office management.

For the past two months a handful of investigators from the US consultancy has been interviewing almost every senior executive

within Gencor, as well as the chief executives of the various operating companies.

Apart from conducting interviews at head office, lengthy discussions were held with the MDs of subsidiary companies — whose views do not often filter through to the entire Gencor board and even more rarely, to its parent company.

It is understood that those investigations have now been completed and that the final report is about to be submitted.

Sources contacted at Gencor all said that the task of examining the group's organisational structure was long overdue.

But, while some suggest splitting the company along the lines of Anglo/Amic/Amcoal/Amgold, others say that a refinement of the present system, but with a strong executive chairman, would put the group back on track.

Whichever route is chosen, there has been widespread criticism of the present executive structure, and it is clear that some changes will have to be made.

Results of the group's subsidiaries for the 1985 financial year have started flowing and will culminate with the overall results published in four weeks' time, March 14.

Once again the industrial portfolio is expected to produce little in the way of earnings and dividends. And though there will be some recoveries — Tedalex certainly cannot do as badly as last year — they are expected to make for pretty sobering reading.

The group's AGM will probably take place in May, which leaves a further three months before Mr Pavitt's scheduled retirement.

With the report now virtually complete, Federale Mynbou directors will shortly have recommendations to support any actions they may wish to take, but not a great deal of time to move in.

The destiny of Gencor's management structure — and therefore the group's ultimate success or failure — is hanging in the balance.

It can only be hoped therefore that this time Federale Mynbou/Sanlam will act swiftly and decisively — and come up with something unlike the holding pattern it placed the group in a couple of years ago — in the best interests of all concerned.

SMALL BUSINESSES FLOOD SBDC'S FOR RELIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 86 p 22

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] APPEALS for financial help are streaming in to the Small Business Development Corporation as the recession takes its toll on the country's small businesses.

In fact, says Francois Baird, head of the SBDC's liaison services, applications for relief from the small business aid fund are streaming in at a rate of 100 a week at present, an increase of nearly 600 percent since the fund was established last March.

The aid fund was set up with R30-million made available by the Government to provide for bridging finance to existing, viable small businesses experiencing short-term financial problems.

In the first 49 weeks of the fund's establishment, the SBDC had 18 300 inquiries and received 4 000 applications for funds amounting to R193-million.

Of these, 1 100 applications were approved and R40-million was made available to these entrepreneurs.

"Over 20 000 jobs were saved because of this," Mr Baird said.

It was obvious the fund was soon going to dry up. Then in about October, the Government made another R75-million available to the SBDC for the express purpose of establishing job creation programmes.

Of this, R30-million went to the existing aid fund, R25-million to a new small business start-up fund and R10-million each to two other new funds, the small builders bridging fund and the entrepreneurship training and development programme.

The purpose of the entrepreneurship training and development programmes is to encourage potential entrepreneurs to start their own businesses by making available equipped workshops and a variety of services.

In only 14 weeks, this scheme has seen the creation of 112 jobs through the approval of 10 loans amounting in total to R19 000 and through the provision of 24 working areas.

Since the establishment of the small builders

bridging fund 14 weeks ago, about R1.5-million has been made available to 78 small builders who were not able to obtain financing on the open market. This move created an additional 525 jobs and maintained 895. There were, however, 118 applications for aid from this fund for a total amount of R2.4-million.

The small business start-up fund, also established late last year has so far received 380 applications for help to the tune of R22-million. So far, R3-million has been made available to 95 new entrepreneurs and as a result, 636 jobs have been created.

Mr Baird pointed out that the funds made available were not gifts.

"We are not running a charity at the SBDC."

10 PERCENT PAY RAISE FOR CIVIL SERVANTS ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — All public services in all branches of State and Provincial employment will receive a general salary increase of 10 percent from April 1.

In addition, service bonuses which were reduced by one third last year, will

again be paid in full with effect from the same date.

The last general salary adjustments for public servants took place in January 1984.

The increases affect all military, police and prisons services personnel, Railways staff, teachers, Post Office officials and Provincial personnel, said Mr E. Louw, Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services in the office of the State President.

"It was not an easy decision for the Government to commit itself to extra expenditure, but it has appreciation for the sacrifices that the public servants made in the past

years," said Mr Louw.

"The Government endeavours to compensate

its officials as reasonably and realistically as possible within fiscal limits, but due to economic pressure it was compelled to ask certain sacrifices of them."

On the reinstatement of the service bonuses, the Government expressed its appreciation for the sacrifices which officials made.

"I also wish to thank the various personnel associations for the constructive spirit in which they made their representations to the Government regarding possible salary adjustments. Their representations were well-considered and responsible."

Mr Louw said the increases also apply to technicon, college and school-related educationists, the services, provincial personnel and personnel attached to statutory councils.

In a separate statement, Dr L. A. P. A. Munik, Minister of Communications and Public Works, thanked PO workers for "restraint" in the course of salary negotiations.

"The Government most of necessity weigh salary relief against the financial means of the country.

"The understanding and loyalty of the staff is indeed gratifying, particularly if regard is had to the fact that this relief has been outstanding for more than two years."

Mr F. W. de Klerk, Minister of National Education, said the increases would apply to technicon educators, to college and school-related educators as well as to some university educators.

The position differed for some other university educators where a distinctive basis of remuneration existed. In their cases, the general 10 percent adjustment and return to a full 13th cheque would "serve as a basis" for adjustments.

The statement in regard to South African Transport Services personnel was made by Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs. He said SATS pensions would be increased by eight percent from April 1.

The Federation of Transport Services Trade Unions had expressed their dissatisfaction with the 10 percent increase in view of their claim for 25 percent.

"I am sympathetically disposed towards the problems of our personnel and would have like to have met their wishes more amply.

"Owing to the prevailing economic situation and the financial position of transport services I regret that it is not practicable to provide for an adjustment of more than 10 percent. Further negotiations will be conducted with the trade unions as soon as circumstances permit," said Mr Schoeman.

COMPLETE REPORT ON SATS BUDGET

Wide Ranging Tariff Hikes Announced

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Intercity and commuter rail passenger tariffs are to be increased by 15 and 12,5 percent on April 1, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced yesterday.

Delivering his Railway Budget speech he blamed rising fuel and electricity costs as the main contributor to the need for increased tariffs.

He also announced a further 10 percent increase in domestic air fares from March 1 and rail goods tariff structure adjustments increasing from 2,2 percent for short distances to 10 percent for over 4 000 km from April 1.

Mr Schoeman said that operation of uneconomic passenger services had been made even more unprofitable by considerable increases in the price of energy and essential imported commodities.

"During 1985/86 the fuel price index for transport services was, for instance, on average 61,7 percent higher than the average price index for 1984/85. The effect of this price increase amounts

to approximately R180-million," he said.

Electricity increased by 16,8 percent

Losses

This compelled him to increase passenger rail fares to create additional revenue estimated at R27-million which would to some extent lessen the magnitude of losses and cross-subsidisation.

"Nonetheless it is expected that rail passenger services will be operated at a loss of R1 000-million during the 1986/87 financial year. It is estimated that compensation from the State will amount to R608-million, necessitating internal cross-subsidisation of R492-million.

Surpluses of R200-million from the pipeline services and R333-million from harbours made this possible.

A reduction in pipeline tariffs to remove the surplus would have a negligible benefit for fuel consumers and increase losses on passenger services which could not be made good by tariffs or cross-subsidisation.

Compensation

State compensation would increase their burden.

Besides the fact that rail goods tariffs were generally too low to ensure SATS' economic viability, tariffs for certain types of traffic were still far below cost, the Minister said.

A general tariff increase was imperative to place the service on a sounder basis while certain structural adjustments were necessary to correct the latter problem.

"It was therefore necessary to effect tariff scale increases of 15 percent on January 1 in respect of rail and road goods services."

Harbours tariffs had been increased on average by 7,3 percent.

"Excluding warpage and other non-increasable items, the average increase amounts to 14,2 percent."

Coverage

Due to the low cost coverage of approximately 40 percent, marine services tariffs paid by shipowners were increased by an average 16,8 percent.

"As warpage revenue automatically rises as a result of the increased value of imports and exports, warpage rates as

such were not increased," Mr Schoeman said.

The minimum value limit on which warpage was calculated was increased from R83 to R97 a ton upping the rate for products such as export coal from 75 cents to 87 cents a ton.

Cargo-handling charges were increased on average by 13,3 percent and harbour cartage rates by 15 percent.

To compensate for the poor cost coverage of certain commodities structural adjustments of rail goods tariffs would come into effect on April 1.

Adjustment

"Besides the upward adjustment of the tariff line in order to bring it closer to cost, the trend thereof is being amended in such a manner that the

tapering effect is reduced over medium and long distances," Mr Schoeman said.

In the case of high rated traffic, tariffs were being adjusted by percentages varying from 2,2 percent over shorter distances to a maximum of 10 percent over 4 000km. The adjustment for 900 km for instance was 5,1 percent and 5,2 percent for 1 700km.

Low rated traffic was being adjusted by three percent over short distance and 10,9 percent for 100 km.

"Little traffic is being conveyed further than 800km, while virtually no traffic is being conveyed over the longest distance of 4 000km. In respect of these exceptional instances the adjustments will be 15 percent."

Structure

The tariff structure adjustments did not affect livestock, mail and parcels, country-wide container rates, certain unit container train rates, rail contract rates, branch-line levies, miscellaneous rates, rental and storage charges, ancillary services and road transport services, Mr Schoeman said.

— Sapa

Income Down, Costs Up

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The "cooling off" in the economy during 1985 had resulted in a reduction in SATS's estimated income and an increase in expenditure, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said.

The expenditure for 1985/86 was expected to increase by R130-million and revenue would decrease by R74 million.

A growth rate of 1,5 percent had been initially expected for the 1985/86 year but it now appeared that a negative growth rate of 0,5 percent should be anticipated. The original estimates had budgeted for a deficit of R192-million but it was now estimated at R306-million, he said. — Sapa

Staff To Get Pay Increases

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The salaries of SATS personnel are to be increased by 10 percent from April and their 13th cheque bonus is to be restored, according to the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

Pensions would also be increased, by eight percent, and the second phase of the department's programme to achieve pay parity with the public sector would be implemented this year, he told Parliament during his Budget speech.

Mr Schoeman said he would have liked to grant a higher pay increase but the economic situation and the financial position of SATS did not allow this.

The Federation of Transport Services trade union had expressed dissatisfaction with the 10 percent increase and had claimed 25 percent, Mr Schoeman said.

This demand could not be met but further talks would be held with the union as soon as possible.

No cost of living increases had been granted last year because of the slow recovery of the economy.

Mr Schoeman said SATS staff were "exceptionally loyal" and, despite difficult economic conditions, could always be called on to increase productivity and savings. — Sapa.

Share of Market Not Good Enough

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — SATS was not satisfied with its 42 percent share of South Africa's total transport market and was working to close this gap caused by "unequal competition", the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said.

"The actions to achieve growth in our share of the transport market at present comprise intensive research into transport needs, the adaptation of

services to provide for those needs, more active promotion of services and the conclusion of transport contracts with individual rail users," he said.

Much success had been achieved despite the unfavourable economic conditions. Revenue from the carrying of newly acquired and regained traffic such as steel, sugar, timber and food

amounted to more than R125-million during the past two years.

Mr Schoeman said SATS would also use mini-containers to increase its competitiveness in rail goods traffic. — Sapa.

Servicemen, Pensioners Hit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The special concession tariffs granted to National Servicemen and senior citizens will be among those hit by the 10 percent increase in air fares from March 1.

South African Transport Services yesterday gave The Citizen examples of the increased air fares from March 1 and rail fares for inter-city and commuter passengers from April 1.

Single first class air fare from Johannesburg to Durban now costs R148, and this will increase to R163. Business class will go up from R131 to R144 and economy class from R114 to R125.

Senior citizens and National Servicemen now pay a reduced fare of R68, which will increase to R75.

Other single business class fares from Johannes-

burg to various destinations (with the March 1 figure in brackets after the current price) are: East London R181 (R199), George R240 (R265), Kimberley R128 (R140), Port Elizabeth R204 (R224), Windhoek R225 (R248).

Single first class inter-city rail fares from Johannesburg to various destinations (with the April 1 figure in brackets) are: Durban R88 (R102), Cape Town R171 (R197), Port Elizabeth R131 (R151), Bloemfontein R50 (R58) and East London R123 (R141).

Single second class fares from Johannesburg are: Durban R62 (R72), Cape Town R121 (R139), Port Elizabeth R93 (R107), Bloemfontein R35,50 (R41) and East London R87 (R100).

Single third class fares from Johannesburg are: Durban R31,50 (R36), Cape Town R61 (R70),

Port Elizabeth R46,50 (R53), Bloemfontein R18 (R20,50), East London R43,50 (R50), Mafikeng R13,50 (R15,50), Pietersburg R15,50 (R18) and Queenstown R34,50 (R39,50).

Examples of monthly commuter tickets, first class, from Johannesburg are: Naledi R48,50 (R55), Krugersdorp R54 (R61) and Pretoria R88 (R99).

Commuter

Weekly first class commuter tickets are: Naledi R13 (R14,50), Krugersdorp R14,50 (R16,50) and Pretoria R24 (R27).

Single first class tickets are: Naledi R1,70 (R1,90), Krugersdorp R1,90 (R2,20) and Pretoria R3,90 (R4,30).

Third class monthly commuter tickets from Johannesburg are: Naledi R14,50 (R16,50) and Krugersdorp R15,50 (R17,50).

Weekly tickets are: Naledi R3,70 (R4,10) and Krugersdorp R3,90 (R4,40).

Single tickets are: Naledi 70c (80c) and Krugersdorp 80c (90c).

Capital Budget Scaled Down

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Transport Services had succeeded in scaling down its capital budget by R225-million or 13,6 percent this year, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said.

This year's capital budget had been drastically reduced because of "prevailing circumstances" and only R1 046,5-million would be requested this year compared with R1 650-million last year.

A few new proposals aimed at expanding SATS's share in the transport market and satisfying the needs of clients were included in the capital

programme for the coming year.

These included the rationalisation of goods sheds services and concentrating goods shed traffic with mini-containers to reduce goods handling and speed up transit.

He said the mini-container concept would facilitate delivery, minimise damage and enabled transport of anything from wine to wheelbarrows.

Other advantages were reduced documentation, lower labour costs and

less capital investment in delivery vehicles.

This, together with proposed automatic cargo sorting in goods sheds, should reduce handling costs considerably. — Sapa.

Stabilizing Role

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — SATS continued to play a stabilising role in Southern Africa, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said.

During 1984/5, 6,3 million tons of cargo including maize, wheat, copper, sulphur, coal, steel and fruit had been conveyed by rail between 12 countries "from Ciskei in the south and Zaire in the north".

Road and air transport routes to most of those countries including Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland were open and the leasing of locomotives, railway trucks and technical assistance was regular practice.

"The South African Transport structure is regarded as one of the most important assets of the subcontinent." — Sapa.

Big Passenger Fall Off

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — SATS' revenue had not met expectations during the 1985/86 financial year after a big fall-off of passengers

on rail and air services and traffic on other services, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

Delivering his Budget speech, he said the projection for economic growth in 1985/86 had had to be drastically revised from 1,5 percent to an ex-

pected negative growth of 0,5 percent.

This was largely due to the non-realisation of an-

anticipated growth in the agricultural sector, reduced demand for durable and semi-durable goods, sustained pressure on foreign investors and the lower rand value.

"This has resulted in revenue not coming up to expectations and tariffs having had to be increased during the financial year."

Reviewing last year's statistics, Mr Schoeman said commuter rail journeys had decreased by about two percent between April and November last year, while intercity passenger trips were down by almost 15 percent.

This had led to a 40 percent cut in regional passenger train services. Intercity services would be cut back by 30 percent in the coming financial year.

Passenger numbers on SAA's international flights dropped by 10 percent from April to December 1985, while the figures for domestic services were down by four percent.

Mr Schoeman attributed the decline to economic pressure and internal unrest.

Special measures had been introduced to combat these decreases and the effect of the low rand exchange rate on fuel prices. These steps included rationalisation of flight schedules and the introduction of promotional fares.

Mr Schoeman said revenue earned by SATS' road service during the review period rose by 12.8 percent, mainly because of a 7.1 percent rise in goods traffic. However, expenditure increased by 15.4 percent, largely owing to fuel price hikes.

The tonnage of bulk cargo shipped at South African ports increased by 16 percent from April to December 1985, although general and bulk cargo landed decreased by 25 and 40 percent respectively.

Mr Schoeman said a record 73 million tons of goods were handled at South African ports during the review period, with the average tonnage per man increasing by 17 percent.

This had been achieved by using two private bulk handling installations in Durban and grabs over conventional quays at Cape Town, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth harbours for loading coal in addition to the mechanical loading appliances in Richards Bay and the Bluff.

Other techniques had also been used to improve productivity.

Total tonnage of low-rated rail goods traffic had increased by more than four percent from

110 million tons to 115 million tons, mainly as a result of larger exports of coal, ore and minerals, Mr Schoeman said.

"On the other hand, the tonnage of high-rate traffic declined by 4.4 percent. This decrease is mainly attributable to the drop of 28.6 percent in import traffic."

Reviewing other activities and economy measures implemented during the year, Mr Schoeman said improvements had been made to the Cape Town — Nyanga — Langa and Sarepta railway lines to accommodate train sets of up to 14 coaches to cope with the larger population in the area.

Work on the new rail line to Khayelitsha, approved by Parliament last

year, had begun as planned and the line was expected to come into use by the end of 1987.

The Minister said SAA was earning "considerable revenue" by doing maintenance and repair work for other airlines such as Air Mauritius, Transkei Airways, Sapaair, Air Cape and Luxavia.

The South African carrier also performed turn-round checks for all other airlines operating services to the Republic.

"Measures to curtail expenditure comprise, inter alia, the saving of fuel through better flying techniques, for example, quicker turn out after take-off, earlier retraction of wing flaps and the calculation by computers of flight plans, height, distance, speed and the most economical routes — and modifications to aircraft engines".

SATS's buses were being adapted by local manufacturers to suit South African conditions and to save foreign exchange.

More emphasis was being placed on comfort and safety, especially in buses used to transport people to and from the homelands.

"There are now 111 transtate, 10 translux and 50 other less luxurious buses in service.

"It is expected that this fleet of luxury buses will realise revenue of more than R30-million during the 1985/87 financial year.

"Further expenditure economy measures are the withdrawal of 27 and the rationalisation of 15 other uneconomic services," Mr Schoeman said. — Sapa.

Air Fare Hike 'Probably the Last'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The 10 percent increase in domestic air fares announced yesterday would probably be the last hike this year, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference SATS was losing R1 100-million a year on its passenger services and the increases in air and rail fees had become essential.

"This will be the last increase for a long time this year," he said.

Asked specifically if there would be another increase this year, he said, "No".

Mr Schoeman also said he believed SATS could run efficiently on a staff of 200 000 instead of the present 225 000.

Responding to questions about staff cuts of 8 000 last year, he said the pro-

cess of not filling vacancies would continue, although no employees were being retrenched.

Reducing the staff by another 25 000 could take up to four more years.

He believed greater mechanisation of SATS services could take place but with so many people unemployed it was the wrong time to implement such a scheme.

Mr Schoeman said the total budget announced yesterday amounted to R8 000-million, which was "more or less the same" as last year's budget.

Asked about the future of the Blue Train, he said it would continue running. There was considerable tourist interest in the train and fares would not be increased in line with other rail tariff hikes. — Sapa.

Staff Reduced Last Year

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 86 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — SATS had reduced its personnel by a further 8 000 last year, bringing the total reduction since the beginning of the recession in 1982 to 53 000, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said.

Delivering his Budget speech, he said last year's cuts had followed a reduction in staff of 6 000 the previous year and were in line with SATS' policy of a smaller, more effective and better paid labour force.

Staff numbers had been reduced by 19 percent since 1982, he said, but clients had not suffered "in any way" as a result.

The number of claims received by SATS had decreased by 11 percent, while timekeeping on intercity trains had improved by six percent and on commuter trains by one percent.

Operating efficiency had also improved by almost 17 percent, Mr Schoeman added. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1154

BRIEFS

FUEL FROM SUGAR HOPE IN NATAL--Durban--Recent research has made the sugar industry optimistic about Natal producing ethanol as an important contribution towards South Africa's fuel independence. The general manager of the South African Sugar Association, Mr Peter Sale, said yesterday that experiments had already been conducted at Mount Edgecombe and elsewhere. The technical performance of the fuel had been tested in tractors and the Government had approved a private project by certain farmers on the Natal South Coast for the production and use of ethanol would be blended with conventional fuels.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 86 p 13] /9317

RAIN DAMAGES CROPS IN TZANEEN--Tzaneen--Damage to fruit and vegetable crops estimated at R250 000 was caused by hail in the Tzaneen area at the weekend. Mr Bokkie Fernandez of Deer Park, 10 km east of the town, lost 10 000 cabbage plants and almost his entire naartjie and papaw crops. A neighbouring farmer, Mr Jeff Botes, said the damage to his mangoes, papaws and bananas totalled about R150 000. Rainfall of 147 mm was recorded in Tzaneen, 127 mm at Deer Park and 110 mm at Duiwelskloof. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 86 p 1] /9317

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